The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1872---SIX PAGES. NUMBER 1.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, August 15, 1872.

The order prohibiting the transportation of wheat from Milwaukee to Chicago over the Northwestern Railroad has been rescinded, and forty cars were loaded there yesterday morning.

Mr. Greeley denies the authenticity of the letter purporting to have been written by him, giving an opinion as to the prospects of the Liberal ticket in the New England States.

The rumor comes from Florence that Antonelli and the Pope have quarrelled, and that the former threatens to resign if the Holy Father does not abandon his policy of hostility to the Italian Government.

Charles O'Conor, of New York, says he will not accept a Presidential nomination from the Bourbons unless it is backed by a large and successful Convention composed of men of character. Query: What are the chances for such a miracle?

An assembly of Jesuits has been convoked at Rome to consider the project for changing the name and costume worn by members of the order, and making as many as possible enter into orders still suffered to remain in Prussia. A prominent Jesuit establishment in Alsace has been closed by order of the German authorities.

Attorney General Williams, having duly considered the chances of Grant's re-election, has come to the conclusion that it will not be prudent to risk his livelihood on that uncertain event, and is accordingly laying his plans and perfecting his combinations to obtain the Oregon Senatorship, as successor to Corbett, whose term expires next March.

A prominent North Carolinian, now in Washington, states that Judge Merrimon has entered into a thorough investigation of the alleged election frauds, and he (Merrimon) believes that, before the Legislature meets in November, he will have secured sufficient evidence of illegal voting to entitle him to the certificate.

At the meeting of the State Board of Equalization, in Springfield, yesterday, nearly all the members being present, the Secretary presented the assessments of counties so far as they have been received. The usual committees were appointed on the various classes of property, and the Board resolved to proceed with the work of classification, which will consume three or four days' time, at the end of which it is expected the assessments of nine counties not yet heard from will have been received.

John A. Kasson was nominated for Congress, yesterday, by the Grantites of the Seventh Iowa District. Milton Saylor has received the Democratic nomination for the full term, and O. J. Dodds for the short term in the First Ohio District. The Liberals of the Second Ohio District have nominated General H. N. Banning. Samuel F. Hersey is the Grantite nominee in the Fourth Maine District, and W. D. Foster is the nominee of the same party in the Fifth Michigan District.

The Mace-O'Baldwin bruise has failed to eventuate through the intervention of the District Attorney at Baltimore. That officer wrote a note to the owners of the steamers engaged to carry the excursionists, warning said owners not to allow their boats to be used for such purpose, and intimating that if the warning should be disregarded serious consequences would ensue. The steamboat men took the hint, and the shoulder-hitters were left without the means of reaching the intended battle-ground.

A communication from Mr. Charles Wyndham, relative to the French Band troubles, is published elsewhere. In it one new fact appears in relation to Steiner's mysterious disappearance, and that is to the effect that Messrs. Wyndham and Steiner repaired to St. Caroline's Court immediately after the Sunday night concert, and there counted the tickets sold and money received. After ascertaining that all was correct, Steiner expressed a desire to take the money (some $3,000) with him to the South Side, but Mr. Wyndham objected, and it was finally left in the hotel safe, from which it was withdrawn by Steiner, after Mr. Wyndham's departure. Mr. Wyndham states that upon learning the true state of the case he gave up all interest of his in the remaining concerts, and did his best to indemnify the Band for their losses.

The disabled veterans in the Military Asylum at Dayton, Ohio, have become so thoroughly sickened by the constant stream of Administration electioneering tracts that has been pouring in upon them for the last two months, that they have sent to the Liberal Republican headquarters in Washington an urgent request that that organization will send them political documents wherein they may find some ideas that bear the stamp of independent thought and opinion. They are tired of the adulatory trash scattered throughout the country by the man-worshiping minority, whose only stock in trade consists of defunct issues, worn-out arguments, and a candidate for the Presidency whose record as a Civil Magistrate has been marked only by incompetency, short-sightedness, and personal greed.

The brewers have a grievance. Under the Revenue law of June last, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued orders to Collectors, requiring them to retain all beer stamps of the one-third barrel denomination, and to cause all fractional barrels thereafter to be stamped with the half-barrel stamp. This order has met with considerable opposition from the brewers, and a delegation has called upon the Attorney General, and laid their complaints before him, stating that the enforcement of his order will result in serious interference with their business, and also cause a serious loss financially. It is intimated that the brewers, in anticipation of the passage of the law, provided themselves with a large amount of the one-third barrel stamps, hoping in this way to obtain a postponement of the operations of the act until the meeting of the next Congress.

At a meeting of the Liberal Executive Committee, held at Springfield yesterday, many prominent gentlemen were present, including Governor Palmer, Senator Trumbull, Hon. Samuel Moulton, Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, Hon. C. H. McCormick, Hon. George Wall, General McClernand, and others. A canvass of the political field showed that the Liberal movement is in a very prosperous condition, that organization is being rapidly perfected, and that the good work is going on prosperously everywhere. Arrangements were made to call a meeting at the most prominent point in each Congressional District, at which Governor Palmer, Senator Trumbull, and other distinguished gentlemen will speak. The Executive Committee was empowered to send speakers into every county in the State, and to see that the subdivisions of counties were thoroughly canvassed. A large list of appointments will be published in a few days. The best posted parties in Springfield claim the State for the Liberals in November by a handsome majority.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Mess pork was quiet, but advanced 25a37 1-2c per brl, closing at $14.00a14.25 seller August, and $14.00 seller September. Lard was nominally unchanged, at 8 3-8a8 1-2c per lb for winter, and 8 1-8c for summer rendered. Meats were more active and firmer, at 6a6 1-4c for shoulders, 8 1-4a8 3-8c for short ribs, and 8 3-4c for short clear. Highwines were inactive and nominally easier, at 89 1-2a90c per gallon. Lake freights were active and a shade firmer, at 7 1-2a7 3-4c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was rather more active, and held a little more firmly. Wheat was more active, but 2a3c lower, closing at $1.57 1-2 cash; $1.21 7-8 seller September. Corn was moderately active, and a shade higher, but closed weak at 42 3-4a42 7-8c cash, and 43 1-4c seller September. Oats were in fair demand, and steady, closing at 27 3-4a28c cash, and 26 1-2c seller September. Rye was more active, and steady at 55c. Barley was quiet, and easier, at 57a57 1-4c for new No. 2. The hog trade was active and a shade higher for light, but dull and unchanged for heavy grades. Sales were reported at $4.25a4.85. Cattle met with a good demand, and were firmer at former prices. Sheep continue dull.

THE CANVASS.

Governor Koerner and Judge Eustace at Springfield.

What the Grant Campaign is Costing the People.

Veterans Thirsting for the True Political Faith.

Another New Dodge of the Grantites.

The Liberal Movement in Maine.

The Political Outlook in Illinois.

The Liberal Movement Carrying Everything Before It.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

Miscellaneous Political News from All Quarters.

GOVERNOR KOERNER AT SPRINGFIELD—IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—In order to break the force of the Liberal gathering to-night, Mr. S. M. Cullom was posted for a speech at the Wigwam; and the most strenuous efforts of the faithful was made to martial their forces for the occasion. Hand-bills were circulated, the cannon sounded the alarm, music wooed those who were passing, but it was of no use.

The sorriest looking crowd possible to conceive was all that could be raised. I give a large estimate when I say there were not two hundred voters present, and the Wigwam was not half filled, notwithstanding there were quite a number of ladies and boys who had come out to swell the crowd. It proved that S. M. Cullom was not the card to draw from the statesmen who were to speak at the State House grounds, where one of the largest meetings ever gathered in Springfield, assembled to-night, to listen to speeches made by Judge Eustace, Governor Koerner, and General Black. Not less than three thousand people were in the concourse, and they responded with the most enthusiastic cheers to the sentiments which fell from the lips of the speakers.

Judge Eustace took the stand and made a sharp stirring speech of half an hour, in which he charged that Grant had reversed the doctrine laid down by Lincoln that this was a Government of the people, for the people, by the people, and that he considered his high trust to be used for his convenience and not for the benefit of the people. That he had sought to make his will the law of the land, and, to do this, he proposed to control the law-making power by the use of the immense patronage at his control. He then closed as follows: He said that General Grant had not only interfered with the law-making power, but with the judiciary of the United States. He proposed to make the statement publicly, so that it might be denied if any Grant man called the truth of what he said in question. He said that while Weltz Schaffer was Governor of Utah and Charles Wilson was Judge of the District Court in that Territory, it became known that the Constitutionality of a certain law in relation to the naturalization of foreigners in that Territory would come up for the decision before Judge Wilson. It was also believed that the law would be declared unconstitutional. Governor Schaffer sent for Judge Wilson, and informed him that he was about to decide the law to be constitutional. Judge Wilson told him he would postpone the decision as long as practicable, but when called upon to decide it he must decide it up to be unconstitutional. He was at once notified that his services as Judge of the Territory would be no longer required, and in a few weeks the new Judge arrived. Judge Wilson went to Washington, accompanied by John B. Hawley, member of Congress from the Rock Island district. They together had an interview with the President. Judge Wilson asked the President whether he had been removed for any cause which appeared on file in Washington. General Grant informed him there were no charges against him. The Judge then asked him why he had been removed. The President replied: "You were removed because you were about to decide the law unconstitutional." Mr. Hawley attempted to argue the Constitutional question as to whether that was a proper reason for the removal of a Judge. The President said: "I look upon the Judges in the Territories, and all the officers of the Territories, as members of the Governor's staff, and if they cannot carry out his orders, they must resign or be removed."

Governor Koerner being loudly called for, made one of the best speeches of the campaign. A synopsis would imperfectly convey its power. He arraigned the President as a nepotist and a trifler with the great interest of the people, without knowledge of the primary principles of our Government, and that we cannot afford to educate a President, as his friends insist we should, by electing Grant for four years more. He said that John A. Logan had proved Washington and Jefferson to be the worst infidels that this country has ever produced, for neither of them ever appointed a member of his family to office, and that Grant was the best Christian, for he had, according to the Scriptures, well provided for all his family. Governor Koerner was frequently applauded.

General Charles Black, the next Lieutenant Governor, came forward at the call of the people, and stamped himself, by his efforts, as one of the ablest men of the State.

Hon. J. C. Stoughton made a felicitous speech. At the close of Mr. Stoughton's remarks, the crowd from the wigwam assembled in the rear of our stand and began to bray and shout in order to break up our meeting. Their conduct was of the most disgraceful character. I do not know that it was advised by the leaders of the Grant clan, but certain it is that no one attempted to stop it. The crowd quietly remained, however, and Mr. Thomas Crotty, of Peoria, made a ringing speech, in which he said: "Let them alone, they are doing the bidding of their master."

At the close of Mr. Crotty's speech, the President announced that the meeting was closed. The people refused to go, and Governor Palmer, after being loudly called for, responded in a speech of great power and force. After the close of his speech the great throng reluctantly left the grounds.

WHAT THE GRANT CAMPAIGN IS COSTING THE PEOPLE—VETERANS THIRSTING FOR THE TRUE POLITICAL FAITH—THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSISSIPPI—NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION FRAUDS—THE NEWS FROM MAINE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Grant Campaign Committee stationed at this point now occupy sixteen rooms at the Federal Capitol. From the precept book in the room of the Senate wing, occupied by this Committee, it appears that the postage on the campaign documents which have been franked to the voters of the country would have netted the Government $27,257.10. The value of the Government envelopes used is $1,863. The number of documents sent out from the House were at least double the above figures.

It being charged in the Administration organs that the franks of Senators Schurz and Fenton were being used to send out Liberal Republican and Democratic documents, the gentlemen in charge of these respective headquarters here emphatically deny the statement.

A letter was received here to-day by the Liberal Committee from the Military Asylum at Dayton, O., signed by a large number of the soldiers, asking for independent reading matter, and stating they were tired reading the Administration speeches sent to them from this city.

J. L. Morphis, member of Congress from the Second District of Mississippi, and who was recently nominated as an Elector for the State for Greeley and Brown, writes here that the campaign progresses favorably, and that the Liberals and Democrats are jubilant over their prospects.

Mr. Goodloe, of North Carolina, one of the Liberal Republican National Committee, arrived here to-day. He says the Legislature will undoubtedly give the certificate of election to Merrimon; that by the time they meet, the third Monday in November, Merrimon will have sufficient evidence of fraud and illegal voting to obtain it. He says numbers of colored men were brought from the adjoining State via the Dismal Swamp Canal, who were registered and voted like cattle.

F. A. Pike, who is running for Congress in the Fifth District of Maine, (now represented by E. Hall) on the Liberal ticket, writes here that the canvass is sharp and looks well. "The vote will be very heavy, but we shall hold them in fair check, as the discussion will be in our favor." He sends the names of 1,500 Republicans in his district who declare that they will elect him.

THE PROSPECT IN MAINE AND INDIANA—COLORED ORATORS TO MEET IN JOINT DISCUSSION—ANOTHER NEW DODGE OF THE GRANTITES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Senator Doolittle returned from Maine to-day, and will go to Wisconsin to-morrow. He reports the Greeley party in Maine active and enthusiastic. The defection in Speaker Blaine's district is at least 30 per cent. Blaine's defeat is regarded as certain. Also the defeat of Hale, the son-in-law of Senator Chandler. Clifford, Liberal, will probably be elected in the Portland district.

Mr John A. Finch, Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee in Indiana, called at the Liberal Headquarters to-day. He states that the contest in Indiana will be close, but the State will undoubtedly be carried by the Greeley party, in October, by 5,000 majority, and double that number in November. He says there is a slight disaffection in the Democratic party, headed by Jason B. Brown, which is believed to be the result of Administration bribery.

Mr. Sumner left this morning for Nahant, where he will be the guest of Professor Longfellow.

At the Grant Headquarters a session was held of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, composed of Governor Jewell of Connecticut; ex-Governor Morgan, of New York; W. H. Kemble, of Virginia; and Cottell, of New Jersey. They held the conference in the upper chamber with closed doors. Among the visitors were ex-Governor Howard, of Michigan, and General Sheridan.

A Long Branch correspondent gives out the following from Government Headquarters: "A great move is contemplated to revive the drooping spirits of the party. The leading spirits of the Grant coterie have determined to issue a call for an indorsement of President Grant, to the great manufacturers, railroad and steamship magnates, bankers, directors of horse-car railroads, and persons of like ilk, who control votes. It is intended that this move shall have a double end. That such prominent men shall be induced to give the moral weight of their public indorsement and influence the votes of their employes in favor of the Administration. One great manufacturer told me himself that he has been asked to sign the call but declined.

The colored champions, W. A. Saunders and Rev. Highland Garnett, have finally healed their differences of time, and will meet in political debate, at Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening, Saunders leading one hour, Garnett to follow one hour and a half, and Saunders closing in one-half hour. A lively talk and a lively mixed audience are expected.

The Tribune to-day prints an incomplete list of papers supporting Greeley, numbering 635 journals.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN ILLINOIS—THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT CARRYING EVERYTHING BEFORE IT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—The Liberal Executive Committee held a meeting, to-day, and canvassed the condition of the Liberal movement, which was found to be of the most satisfactory character. Prominent gentlemen were present from all parts of the State, among whom were the following Liberal Republicans: Senator Trumbull, Governor Palmer, Hon. Samuel Moulton, Hon. G. Koerner, Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, Captain Eric Johnson, Hon. James W. Olson, Captain John Cunningham, General J. Blackburn Jones, Thomas Crotty, Peoria *Review*; L. M. Babcock, Iroquois *Times*; Hon. J. C. Bagley, Hon. J. C. Stanton, Hon. C. C. P. Holden, Hon. William Steinwedell, Hon. George Barnes, Hon. John T. Jenkins, Judge J. G. Greer, and others. Among the prominent gentlemen of the Democratic party were the following: Hon. C. H. McCormick, Hon. Daniel Cameron, Gus Harrington, Hon. Geo. Wall, General J. A. McClernand, Hon. J. C. Robinson, Judge Crawford, General Chas. Black, and others. The meeting resolved itself into a Committee of Conference and elected as Chairman Hon. C. H. McCormick, and as Secretary Hon. Jno. Cunningham. Their proceedings were private, but developed the fact that the Liberal movement is well organized throughout the State, and that effective work is being done. It was the conclusion of the meeting to call a meeting in each Congressional District at the most prominent point, at which Trumbull, Palmer, and other distinguished gentlemen would speak.

The Executive Committee was invested with power to send speakers into each county in the State, and to see to it that the sub-divisions of counties, through County Central Committees, were thoroughly canvassed. To this end, each gentleman on the State ticket tendered his time, or the most of it, from now until November, to the Committee. Appointments will also be arranged for candidates for Congress and for other gentlemen who have placed themselves in the hands of the Committee, or who may hereafter do so. Appointments will be published in a few days, or as soon as they can be arranged by the Committee.

The outlook gives us Illinois by a handsome majority. Such is the opinion of the best posted men here.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—There is now no question but that Attorney General Williams is a candidate for the United States Senate in Oregon to succeed Corbett, whose term expires this winter. Whatever of patronage the Administration has is promised to be thrown in Williams' behalf, notwithstanding the fact that none have proved more subservient in this direction than the sitting Senator, Corbett. One of the Attorney General's relations left here to-day for Oregon to make all sorts of promises in Williams' behalf, and to make the necessary combinations to elect him. The Attorney General is one of those who is fearful of a change in the Administration, and being a poor man as well as a sagacious politician, wishes to provide a place for himself beyond the reach of the next Presidential election.

THE IOWA RADS GETTING SHAKY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 14.—The Grantites have engaged a prominent German political speaker to make fifteen speeches in the State, for which they pay him $2,000 and expenses. This gives rise to the belief that they are feeling shaky about Iowa, trembling lest she go for Greeley, and well they may. All their efforts to turn public opinion from the right course will be unavailing.

CHARLES O'CONOR AND THE BOURBONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Brick Pomeroy telegraphed to the Bourbon Committee, at Atlanta, to-day, that Charles O'Conor, of New York, should be nominated, at Louisville, with Alexander H. Stephens for Vice President. Mr. O'Conor says he would accept no nomination not made by a large successful convention composed of men of character and influence. The Bourbons complain that Blanton Duncan has been altogether too officious.

A FORGERY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Mr. Greeley telegraphs to the *Tribune* in relation to the special despatch published in the Boston *Traveller*: "I have written no private letters, and have written no person we shall carry but two New England States, as I know better." The *Tribune* pronounces the note as published in the *Traveller* either as hopelessly garbled or forgery.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

DES MOINES, Aug. 14.—Hon. John. A. Kasson was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of this district, on the first ballot—54 to 20.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—The excitement over the Liberal Republican and Democratic Congressional and County Conventions to-day was intense. A clique of the Young Democracy had got possession of the machinery of the Democratic party, and made much noise with it. In conference they refused to accede to the reasonable request of the Liberal Republicans for a fair distribution of the offices. As the result of a failure to agree would have been to put the success of the Liberals in Ohio in November in jeopardy, much anxiety was felt this morning, and the disturbing element was effectually silenced as soon as it showed itself, and the two Conventions paraded in harmony afterward. The nominations of the two Conventions are as follows: For Congress, First District, full term, Milton Saylor, Democrat; short term, O. J. Dodds, Democrat; Elector, Flamen Ball, Jr., Liberal Republican; Second District, for Congress, General H. B. Banning, Liberal Republican; Elector, J. Jordan, Democrat. The offices were fairly distributed between the two parties. The nomination of General Banning was received by both parties with great enthusiasm. The ticket is a very strong one.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—The Republicans of the Fifth District to-day unanimously renominated Hon. W. D. Foster as Representative to Congress from that District.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 14.—The Conservatives of the Third District to-day, in Convention, nominated George D. Wise for Congress. Wise is at present Commonwealth Attorney for Richmond.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 14.—The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District, in Convention here to-day, unanimously nominated General Samuel F. Hersey for Congressional Representative, and Mordecai Mitchell, of Dover, for Presidential Elector. Speeches were made by General Hersey and others, including Hon. John H. Rice, who has been claimed as a supporter of Greeley and Brown, but came out squarely for Grant and Wilson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The Liberal colored Republicans of Massachusetts issued an address to-day to the voters of the State.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 14.—After a protracted exertion, about two dozen Grantites met in this city, last evening, and organized a club. Grant had 240 supporters here at the last Presidential election, but it is claimed that nearly two-thirds of them will vote for Greeley.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 14.—The Conservative State Convention organized at noon to-day, and progressed harmoniously. Nominations will not be made before to-morrow. Bloxham is the favorite for Governor.

GLENN'S FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Senator Conkling, to-night, addressed one of the largest indoor political meetings ever held here.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Tammany Hall and the organizations acting in concert with it, met this evening and appointed a committee of twenty-one to arrange for a mass meeting to indorse the nominations of the Baltimore Convention. It was decided to hold the mass meeting Sept. 12, a week after the Syracuse Convention.

OHIO.

Coal Oil Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AZEYSBURG, O., Aug. 14.—A young son of Samuel H. Geyer, died, this afternoon, from injuries received this morning while kindling a fire with a can of coal oil.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—7 a. m.—Continued low pressure, southerly and westerly winds, with threatening weather and occasional rain areas on the lower lakes, and thence eastwardly over the Middle and Eastern States. Variable southerly and easterly winds on the South Atlantic, with partly cloudy weather. Falling barometer and threatening weather, with light rain and northerly and easterly winds, on the Gulf, and clearing and cool weather from Minnesota to Michigan, and southward to Tennessee, with northerly winds.

FOREIGN.

Honors Paid to American Naval Officers by Queen Victoria.

An Assembly of the Order of Jesuits Convoked.

Enlistment of Volunteers for Cuba in Canada.

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A Southampton letter says when General Sherman was visiting the American fleet there the Prince of Wales carried him a message from the Queen, apprising him and Commodore Alden of her desire to receive them and the officers of the fleet at her court, at Osborne, next day. The Queen's reception was marked by great warmth and cordiality.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Mundela, speaking to his constituents at Sheffield last night, concerning the difference between England and America on the indirect claims, highly praised the course of the British Government, as well as the attitude assumed by the United States. He congratulated his hearers upon the removal of the differences between the two countries by the acceptance of America in the decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration, with reference to the indirect claims.

The meeting of the British Geographical Association will commence to-day at Brighton. Mr. Stanley is to address the Association on his travels in Africa. Among those already assembled for the purpose of hearing Stanley, is ex-Emperor Napoleon. Eugenie and her son are also expected.

A letter from Sidney Young states that Lord Tenterden asked him and Cohen to proceed to Geneva solely to make an explanation of the reports to the Crown on the subject of the American claims for damages by Confederate cruisers, in case that any became necessary.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 14.—The steamship Hermann, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Right Hon. Russell Gurney and William H. Smith, M. C., sailed to-day for America in the steamship Moravian. Gurney returns to resume his seat in the American and British Joint Claims Commission, which meets in Newport next month, and Smith, the well-known newsdealer of London, will make a tour through Canada and the United States.

The United States steamers Wabash, Brooklyn, and Plymouth, have arrived in the Thames, and are anchored at Gravesend. The Wachusett is expected to arrive there before night. All that is known of the nature of the movement of the fleet is, that the flag-ship Wabash will soon sail for Norway with Admiral Alden, and the Shenandoah will take Schenck, the American Minister, to Havre.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A correspondent of an English journal, Aug. 2, says: "Stanley reached London this morning. During a conversation with him, I tried to ascertain what the total expenses of his expedition were. 'I think I may safely put them at over $50,000,' was the answer. 'All the bills have not yet reached me, so that I cannot form an exact idea. But the telegraphing of the two letters of Dr. Livingstone to Mr. Bennett cost alone $1,800, and this must, of course, be reckoned as an item. I was compelled to telegraph them, for I pledged my word to Dr. Livingstone to deliver his London letters at the earliest opportunity, and, consequently, London would have had the earliest information, had I mailed Mr. Bennett's letters instead of telegraphing them.' With reference to the future plans, Stanley said that he could, as yet, say nothing. He did not deny the rumor that he was going next to China, but at present was going to rest and work in London. The London *Spectator* remarks that Livingstone's letters are written with a vulgar jocularity foreign to great travellers. The character of the letters all suggest that the great traveller, left to himself for three years, seeing no white face, believing himself abandoned, sick, hungry, and heart-broken, has become ulcerated in mind; has even, perhaps, sustained some temporary injury to his intellectual powers. His discoverer evidently puts Sir R. Rawlinson, and so he has forwarded his diary to his daughter sealed, with orders that it shall not be opened until his return or death.

The London *Athenaeum* says Madame Parepa-Rosa having accepted an engagement for an Italian opera season at Cairo, has declined the contract forwarded to her for Moscow and St. Petersburg. In 1873 Herr and Mme Rosa will make another tour with an English opera company in the United States. Their list of engagements for an Italian opera season in New York has been considerably changed, and it is now said to stand as follows: Sopranos, Mme. Lucca, Miss Kellogg, and Mlle. DeVelle; contralto, Mme. Sasse, from Madrid; tenors, Abrugnedo and Vizzani; baritones, Moriani and Sparapani; basses, Jamet and Coulon; buffo, Ronconi; conductors, Maretzek, Bergmann, and Carl Berg.

LONDON, Aug. 15—5 a. m.—The *Daily News* has a special despatch from Florence stating that it is rumored there Cardinal Antonelli has quarrelled with the Pope, and threatens to resign, should the latter persevere in his policy of hostility to the Italian Government, and also that Antonelli has requested the clerical journals to refrain from publishing the speeches of the Holy Father.

Germany.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—European mail advices report the death of M. Kaiser, the celebrated astronomer and professor at the University of Leyden.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—By order of the German authorities the Jesuit establishment at Issenheim, in Alsace, has been closed.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—It is reported that General Von Moltke has gone to Fort to inspect the new fortifications.

France.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Thiers will arrive to-day from Trouville, and preside at a Cabinet council this afternoon.

Italy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—M. Beck, General of the Order of Jesuits, has convoked an assembly of the Jesuits at Rome to consider a project of changing the name and dress of the Jesuits who have been expelled from Russia, and making as many as possible enter into the orders which are still suffered to remain there.

The Arbitration.

GENEVA, Aug. 14.—The sitting of the Board of Arbitration opened to-day at 12:30, and at 3 p. m. the Court adjourned until noon to-morrow. All the counsel were present. Davis and Lord Tenterden were the last to leave the Council Chamber, and went out together.

Canada.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A special despatch from Montreal says that D. Laprahon, the Spanish Vice Consul, was yesterday put in possession of information which led to the discovery of a wide-spread organization for the enlistment of volunteers for the revolutionary army in Cuba. The organizers belong to the class of those who attempted to make similar efforts last winter. The Junta in New York, owing to their failures in New York, seem to have turned their attention to Canada. The scheme which has been discovered contemplates the enlistment of men in the principal cities of the Dominion, and concentrating them at some place on the Bay of Fundy. A vessel had taken her cargo out to meet a Cuban cruiser at a point further south, where the men would have been transhipped. A large number of recruits have been made in Montreal, St. John, and Halifax. It will not require great energy or watchfulness on the part of the Dominion authorities to prevent carrying out their undertaking. No arrests have yet been made.

Mexico.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A Vera Cruz correspondent gives the particulars of the death of President Juarez, July 18. He was quite unwell, and unable to go to his public rooms. His daughters, son-in-law, and intimate friends, in the morning, became alarmed, and desired him to call in the family physicians, but he would not consent, affirming that he was simply fatigued. During the day he suffered, at intervals, acute pains in the regions of the heart. In the afternoon he had long conversations with a Minister on business matters, but several times complained of oppression of the chest. At 7 p. m. the President was so much worse that he at length admitted that he was really ill, and took to bed. He continued to gradually grow worse, so that, at 9 p. m., Dr. Alvarado, his principal family physician, announced to the family that he had no hopes of saving the President, and doubted whether he could live three hours more. Other physicians were called, but they gave no comfort. The pains in the region of the heart increased every moment in intensity, and as President Juarez was also suffering from nausea, internal medicines could not be used to calm them; therefore, resort was had to subcutaneous injections on the left side of the breast. At half-past 10 his case was considered hopeless. Three of the Ministers were called to witness the end. Near 11 o'clock President Juarez rallied a little, and bade a favorite servant named Camillo, to rub the suffering parts. A quarter of an hour before expiring, he was aided to sit up in his bed, but only for a few minutes. At 25 minutes past 11, he once more laid down on his left side, rested his head on his left hand, made no further movement, and precisely at half-past 11 breathed his last, without a sigh or struggle. It was thought by one of the Ministers that President Juarez had fallen into a trance, but the physicians tested the pupil of his eye with a lighted candle and dispelled this last slender hope. The body was embalmed on the 20th, and on the 21st was exposed to the public view in the National Palace. A large room, entirely tapestried with black velvet, presented a solemn and imposing appearance. Near the upper end was placed a catafalque, and on a couch in the centre reposed the body of the President, dressed in black broadcloth, with white waistcoat and cravat, and in part covered with the National colors. For two days thousands upon thousands of men and women flocked to the place to take a last look. The funeral took place on the 23d. An immense concourse, composed of the City Council and employes, members of scientific, literary, and other societies, Federal officials, General, field, and line officers, 5,000 soldiers, and a multitude of private individuals, accompanied the corpse to its resting place. The hearse, drawn by six black horses, was near the centre of the procession. At the entrance to the Cemetery of San Fernando a neat catafalque was erected, upon which the coffin was deposited, whilst discourses laudatory of the deceased were made by the officially selected orators. The discourses ended, the coffin was laid in the Juarez family tomb, in which already reposed the remains of the President's wife. In funeral ceremonies the clergy was conspicuous for its total absence. Juarez was brought up a Catholic, but died not in that or any other Christian Church.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The official despatch from Mazatlan says Diaz has decided to lay down his arms and accept the amnesty, which finally closes the rebellion in Mexico.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A QUEER ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Three desperate-looking characters, named Wm. Wilson, Nellie Wilson, and Hugh Bogan, were tried before Judge Bedford, to-day, on the following charge: An old lady, named Annette Hardy, swore that, on the 13th of July, the Wilsons came to board with her at 504 Broom street. On the 12th, Hugh Bogan and a man not in custody, named Charles Miller, came to take rooms. About 12 o'clock at night she refused to let the parties go out for more lager, when suddenly they attacked her. The woman tore up sheets, and they gagged her, by putting the knots in her mouth, and held her to a chair. Then they took the servant into the bedroom, gagged her, and tied her to the bed, Miller standing over her with a pistol. In the meantime, Bogan pulled the keys out of the old woman's bosom, and endeavored to open the safe. Finding he could not, he placed the pistol to her head, Wilson had another pistol presented, and they dragged her on her knees across the floor, and threatened to blow her brains out unless she showed them how to open it, which she did. While on the floor she slipped two diamond rings from her fingers and dropped them into a basket. The thieves then took from the safe jewelry, coins, bills, silverware, etc., to the value of $1,600, and packed up all her clothing, and pulled the ear-rings from her ears. Next, they demanded her finger-rings, and Bogan cried, "Put a torch to her feet, and she'll soon tell." When they cut the laces off her boots and were about taking off her stockings, she told them where the rings were. They all went off with the plunder, and three of them were arrested the next day. Captain Garland testified that at the station, Bogan said he was sorry he didn't shoot the old woman, as then there would be no one to croak. The prisoners were convicted, and Judge Bedford sentenced Wm. Wilson and Hugh Bogan to 20 years, with hard labor, in the State Prison, and Nettie Wilson to 5 years.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe makes her *debut* as a reader in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 13. She will afterwards read in Tremont Temple, Boston.

STOCKS.

The stock market has been generally quiet and somewhat irregular. Erie was very weak, and declined from 47⅞ to 45⅝, with a rally to 46¼. The afternoon dealings were mostly at 45@46¼. The decline is attributed to a rumor that the earnings for the second week of August showed a further decrease. It is stated that the new management are continuing the policy of discharging the old employes along the line, and cutting down wages, with a view to make the net earnings equal those of last year. Notwithstanding the present falling off in the gross receipts, Western Union was the strongest stock, and advanced from 71¾ to 73¼, on purchases by some Vanderbilt backers. The fluctuations in the rest of the market changed from ⅛ to 1 per cent, alternately up and down. The final dealings showed a dull and steady market.

MONEY

continues easy. Closing loans on call were at 3 to 5 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

weak and lower. Prime 60 days are quoted at 108¾@109⅛. One explanation for the present low rates for exchange on Amsterdam is that Holland is on a silver basis.

GOLD

lower; declined from 114¾ to 114½, with late afternoon dealings chiefly at 114½ to 114⅝. It is evident that some large holders of gold have sold freely within the past few days.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101@102; Union Pacific firsts, 89@89½; and grants, 81@82; incomes, 86@86½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Arrivals of flour larger. Choice old family steady. New more plenty and tame. No. 2 and superfine in fair demand. At the close the market was weaker for most descriptions, especially for new. The demand is less active, owing to this intense warm weather. In wheat the offerings were large, and prices uncertain. The market closed dull, and prices of all kinds were much lower to sell, and values nominal.

PORK

dull and weak. For future delivery the demand is light. Cutmeats scarce; sound not to be had. Bacon in fair demand and steady. Lard opened stronger, but closed easier and quiet.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 14.—Colonel Whitely states that he recommended twenty-four of the Ku-Klux prisoners at Albany to Executive clemency. The entire number of prisoners there is sixty-six.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Three of the victims to the yellow fever on the ram Numencia were yesterday interred in the quarantine cemetery. Strict health regulations are exercised with reference to the pestilence, and it is not apprehended that the scourge will visit Staten Island, within a mile of which the ram is anchored.

SUNSTROKES.

Nine cases of sunstroke were reported yesterday. It is cooler to-day.

BRUTALITY AT SEA.

John P. Munday, a sailor on the ship Hudson, from London, on her late trip, had his legs broken by falling from the royal yard, where he was ordered during heavy weather, under a penalty of being shot, by the mate.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

The argument in the Bloomingdale Asylum case of Rose McCabe was continued to-day, without conclusion.

DISCHARGED.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions were discharged without finding an indictment against Jenning, of the *Times*, in the Kilpatrick libel suit.

THE SPANISH RAM.

The Spanish ram Numencia will leave in about ten days. The crew remaining aboard are in good health.

James Brennan, another witness in the Stokes case, was discharged from the House of Detention by order of Judge Barrett.

A TEST CASE.

A test case is to be made in the persons of two keepers of sailors' boarding-houses, charged with a violation of the new United States shipping law. Each were held in $500 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE BEER DEALERS.

The lager dealers, to-day, elected delegates to the central body being organized to oppose the enforcement of the Excise law.

SENTENCED.

Hugh Bogan and Wm. Wilson were sentenced to twenty years in the State's Prison for the outrageous robbery of Mrs. Hardy, in Broome street, in July. Nettie Wilson, an accomplice, was accorded five years' imprisonment. Mrs Hardy was gagged and tied in her own house, a pistol held at her head, and the thieves were about to apply a torch to her feet when she told where her jewelry and other valuables were secreted.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Murderous Attack on a Party of Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 14.—This morning, at 2 o'clock, while six miners were returning from the Continental Colliery, near Centralia, where they had been working, they were attacked and fired upon by two parties who were in ambush on both sides of the railroad. John Webster was shot seven times, and has since died. Geo. W. Davis was severely wounded, being shot near the heart. The other four were slightly wounded. Large tacks were found in some of the wounds. All of the men, but Webster, succeeded in reaching the engine house, when the villains decamped. The cause of the attack is generally believed to be that jealousy which exists among miners. The six miners had been transferred from an old colliery to work at the Continental. This is the same place where, last spring, several men attacked A. C. Green, a school-teacher, in broad daylight, while in the performance of his duties, wounding him, and compelling him to flee for safety.

Meeting of Creditors.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14.—A meeting of the creditors of Fisher Bros., the large oil dealers who suspended a few days ago, was held to-day. Many of the creditors have cancelled their contracts, and it is understood that ample time will be given the firm.

Murdered by an Insane Man.

CORRY, Pa., Aug. 14.—Hugh Donnelly, of Dunkirk, N. Y., was murdered, this morning, in the lock-up of this city by James Neville, an insane man, whom he was conveying to an asylum. His head was chopped off with an old axe.

A Frightful Fall.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHARON, Pa., Aug. 14.—Patrick Bogle, an employe of the Valley Iron Works, of this place fell from the top of the hoisting house, a distance of eighty feet, and was so badly injured that he died in a short time.

Mr. Greeley's Movements.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 14.—Mr. Greeley left Gorham this morning for this city, and was greeted by crowds of people at the different stations along the road. He arrived here this afternoon. A large crowd was assembled in the depot, and the train entered amid a salute of artillery, while "Hail to the Chief" was played by the band. Mr. Greeley and party were taken into the reception room and thence in a carriage to the City Hall. The hall was completely filled. Mr. Greeley ascended the platform accompanied by the Committee, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. After music by the band, and quiet had been restored, Mr. Greeley was introduced, and was greeted with rounds of applause. He made a speech, and on the conclusion, the crowd crossed the platform, shaking hands with Mr. Greeley as they passed, after which he was driven to the hotel.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEER STAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The act of Congress of June 6, 1872, providing that the use of the one-third beer barrel and the stamp of that denomination should cease after Aug. 1, does not seem to work as yet harmoniously in accordance with the act of last July. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued orders requiring Collectors to retain the one-third denomination stamps, and to cause all fractional barrels thereafter to be stamped with the half-barrel stamp. These orders were met with considerable opposition from the beer manufacturers, until finally a delegation from the various States waited, a few days since, on the Attorney General to get his opinion on the law. The beer men claim that this law will be a serious interference with their business in the present state, and that it will unjustly tax them. The Attorney General will make his opinion public in a few days. It is believed in the Internal Revenue Department that the brewers have bought up a large amount of the one-third barrel stamps with the intention of forcing a postponement of the operations of the act till the next session of Congress.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAVAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The United States steamer Mayflower, which has been refitted and remodelled at Washington Navy Yard, will leave for the Portland, (N. H.) Navy Yard Monday, with a crew for the United States steamer Fortune. She will there receive her full quota of officers, preparatory to leaving for the West Indies.

MISSOURI.

A Lady Murdered by Three Young Men.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Saturday night last three young men, about 20 years old, named Andrew King, John Johnson, and Howard Johnson, went to the residence of Mrs. Martha E. Blackwood, who kept a small saloon in Scottsville, Sullivan County, and demanded that she should go over to the saloon and get them some oysters. She refused. They then threatened to kill her, and stated that they came there for that purpose. Mrs. Blackwood then opened her door, and as she stepped in the doorway was struck on the temple with a rock, which knocked her insensible, in which condition she remained about two hours, when she died. King was arrested shortly after, but the Johnsons have not been caught at last accounts. Mrs. Blackwood was connected with some of the best families in Virginia, and prominent people of Sullivan County.

Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 14.—The American Institute of Instruction assembled here yesterday. The afternoon was consumed in business, and in the evening a meeting of welcome was held, with an address from J. S. Pickard, of Chicago. The session will continue during three days. Many leading educators from all parts of the country are in attendance.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—CHRISTIE—In Racine, Wis., Aug. 12, 1872, by Rev. E. O. Porter, J. S. Rogers, Jr., of Burlington, Mo., to Miss Annie Christie, of Racine.

SEARS—COATS—At the bride's father's on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Demott, F. J. Sears, of Watseka, and Mrs. J. H. Coats, of Rensselaer, Ind. Future residence, Clinton, Iowa.

DIED.

KING—Moses King. Funeral from his late residence, 249 South Park avenue, Friday morning, Aug. 16, at 9 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited.

New York papers please copy.

STURGES—At Geneva Lake, Wis., on the 13th inst., Julia Lee, infant daughter of Frank and Lillie Sturges, of [illegible].

LAMB—In this city Aug. 13, at 182 West [illegible] street, Mrs. Emeline Lamb, wife of F. M. Lamb.

Funeral services to-day (Aug. 15), 10 a. m., at late residence. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MEETINGS.

Plasterers.

A Special Meeting of the U. O. A. Plasterers Garden City Lodge will be held in Bohemian Hall, De Koven st., between Canal and Clinton, on Friday evening, Aug. 16, 1872. All members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. WM PIGGOTT, President.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old corner, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.—We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

REMOVAL.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF **STOVES,** Have removed their office and salesroom to **Nos. 38 & 40 Lake-st.,** NEAR CORNER OF WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Have removed to the new and commodious store, Nos. 69 and 71 WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

BREWSTER, PHILLIPS & CO., Central Real Estate and House Renting Agency, have removed to 151 Lasalle-st., basement, Otis Block. This Agency has for sale and to rent both business and residence property.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES J. WALWORTH, (Successor to Walworth, Parse & Co.), manufacturer and dealer in Wrought Iron Steam & Gas Pipe, and Fittings, 226 Lake-st., Chicago. After Sept 1, 243 and 245 Lake-st.

SIMON, MEYER, STRAUSS & CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, HAVE REMOVED TO **96, 98 & 100 Wabash-av.** CORNER WASHINGTON-ST.

"CLOSE BUYERS" OF CUTLERY AND GUNS Should examine our stock. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 WABASH-AV. Write for price list, and enclose business card.

J. M. W. JONES, Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad and Office Outfits a specialty. 68 Canal-st. and 509 Wabash-av.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS, *COFFEES AND SPICES,* VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. **HONG KONG TEA CO.,** 14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS WILSON BROS., 315 Wabash-av. and 55 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Great Inducements AT BRAND'S Photographic Art Gallery,

No. 596 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.

To all those wishing to procure photographs of themselves or families, the following inducements will be offered for ONE MONTH,

AUG. 14 TO SEPT. 14.

For every dozen of Card Photographs ordered, a splendid TURKEY BOUND ALBUM Holding 50 pictures, will be presented to the one procuring them. Prices of Pictures not advanced, and will be made to suit customers. Residents of the West Side take notice.

BRAND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 596 Wabash-av.

FLOORING.

THE GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO., Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts., Have the following in large quantities for sale, THOROUGHLY SEASONED:

2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Georgia Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
Also all SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE. F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE **FURNITURE,** W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO., 353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago. Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st. We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

D. M. Swiney & Bro., MANUFACTURERS OF FINE OFFICE FURNITURE, *Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.* FACTORY: 507 to 513 Kinzie-st., cor. Reuben. CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 87.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, Near South Bend, Ind. The 18th Annual Session will open on the 1st Tuesday in September. The Academic and Classical Departments have been greatly enlarged by spacious buildings. A large hall, 60x30 feet, has been appropriated to choice models in busts, chromo, and oil painting for pupils who wish to enter the SCHOOL OF DESIGN, and devote their time to drawing and painting. St. Mary's Conservatory of Music has also been enlarged. All branches of music are taught on the plan of the best classical Conservatories of Europe, under the direction of eight teachers of instrumental, and two teachers of vocal music. Pupils can pursue a special course of studies, comprising Theory, Practice, and Esthetics, Vocal culture, Chorus singing, Piano, Harp, Organ, Thorough Bass, and principles of teaching. For full information send for catalogue, and Address MOTHER SUPERIOR, St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa. For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address Very Rev. W. CORBY, S.S.C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY, BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogues apply to MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 1, is Neversink, N. J.

LESPINASSE. FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway; BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square. G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAG STAFFS, Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the North End of Wells-st. Bridge. Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, 226 South Water-st., will have prompt attention. Ash Poles, for Canal Boats, or any other water craft, of all sizes, from 32 feet down, constantly on hand. GEO. HACKET, Agent.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO., *Of Cleveland, Ohio.* AUGUST 14, 1872. Parties insured in above named company, who have properly filed their claims, and have not received, by mail, orders for dividend No. 1 of 6 per cent. can obtain them at the office of H. S. TIFFANY, 45 South Canal-st. JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

OBERNDORF & NEWGASS Have just opened their new brick Boarding and Sale Stable Nos. 17 and 19 North Morgan-st., and can accommodate 160 horses. Will keep on hand, at all times, a large assortment of country horses for sale, keeping constantly employed six of the best horsemen to buy in the country.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. AYER, NO. 636 WABASH-AV., Will, from and after Aug. 14, Personally Receive Patients Daily by the New and Successful Method. Nasal Catarrh, Throat Disease, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption.

From IRA C. MITCHELL, Esq., well-known Attorney-at-Law, &c., West Fourth-st., Cincinnati: Dr. I. WINSLOW AYER has prescribed for my wife with most remarkable success. The patient was suffering for fourteen years with a most aggravated case of catarrh and ulcerated sore throat, accompanied by a terrible cough. Her general health was giving way, her appetite impaired, and we had ample reason to dread the approach of consumption; but under the skillful care of Dr. AYER, in ONE MONTH she has entirely regained her health, and is now free from catarrh and its fearful consequences. I cheerfully commend Dr. AYER'S practice to all who are suffering from Nasal Catarrh, Throat or Lung Affections. IRA C. MITCHELL.

Call personally. Prices within the reach of all. Address I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D., 636 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED. Charles A. Lewis & Co., Jobbers of Hats, Caps, Furs, Buck Goods, &c., have removed to their new store, 251 and 253 East Monroe-st. (Farwell Building), where they will be pleased to have their friends and others call and examine their new stock and prices.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range First Premium Am. Ins. 1871. Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Damping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. FOR SALE BY FULLER, WARREN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co., 157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO, Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the Lakes, and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves. Estimates given upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall, through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, 156 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 68 miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and tieing, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and, in letting the work, will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates, and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, on the 60 miles west of Longview.

Address until September 20, Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date, Marshall, Texas. G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Mississippi Central Railroad Extension.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the M. C. R. R. Company, in Jackson, Tennessee, for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson. This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts can be seen at the Engineer's Office after August 1.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to H. S. McCOMB, President, or S. B. REED, Engineer in charge, Jackson, Tennessee.

PROPOSALS FOR REAL ESTATE. By order of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, sealed proposals will be received until the 14th day of September, 1872, at the hour of 10 a. m. at my office, in the old Court House, for the sale of real estate, containing in one body not less than one nor more than five acres, adjoining each other, situated within the following described limits; Bounded on the north by Kinzie-st., South Branch of the Chicago River on the east, Twenty-second-st. on the south, and California av. on the west; said proposals to state the price per acre, for cash. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be addressed to Committee on Hospitals Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposals for Real Estate." G. W. WHEELER, County Clerk.

All dailies in the city copy one week.

FINANCIAL.

The South Park Boulevard **RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION!** Organized Under the Laws of the State of Illinois.

President—Thomas Hoyne.
Treasurer—J. Irving Pearce.
Directors—J. M. Walker; J. Young Scammon; Henry Greenebaum; John C. Dore; James E. Tyler.
Authorized capital, $2,000,000.
Temporary office: Branch Office of the German National Bank, 374 Wabash-av.
Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Association will be received at the office of the Association. LUCIEN B. COLBY, Secretary.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, BANKER AND BROKER, 328 WABASH-AV., Dealer in Gold, Government Bonds, and Local Securities. Will remove to corner Clark and Madison sts., about Sept. 1.

Republic Ins. Certificates. Will buy the August or December Certificates, at full market price. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

$6,000 OR $10,000 Interest can be had, for cash only, in prosperous, desirable paying business. Address, with full name, PROPRIETOR, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN On City Property, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000). MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT, When completed, 138, 140, 142 and 144 Wabash-av., a choice location for wholesale trade; 51 and 118 Lake-st., elegant for hardware; elegant bank rooms in "Speed" Block; 128, 130, 146, 148, 179, 181, 183, 185 and 186 South Clark-st. J. H. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st.

To Rent. A splendid store, and rooms above to rent. Also, new counters and shelving for sale, cheap. Inquire at 185 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE.

Bankers' Shears and Erasing Knives, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

His Statement of His Political Position and Sentiments.

He is Unhesitatingly for Greeley and Reform

The Peace-Records of Logan, Colfax and Others, in 1861.

Condition of the South---Necessity for Reconstitution and Good Government.

Civil Service Reform --Extravagant Expenditures.

Tuesday afternoon, the Hon. J. F. Farnsworth addressed a meeting of the residents of St. Charles, Ill., and also numbers of citizens of Aurora, Elgin, Geneva, and other places in the vicinity.

The meeting was called to order by Leonard Howard, and was afterward organized by the election of Isaac W. Swann as President, and of B. F. Fridley, of Aurora, Dr. Patterson, and others, as Vice Presidents.

The meeting was then addressed by General Farnsworth, as follows:

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very much pleased to see so large an audience assembled upon this warm afternoon, in the midst of harvest, to hear a speech from a humble individual, as I am. I shall not occupy your time very much, or indeed at all, in defending my self against the charges that are being hurled at me from all the Grant quarters at the present time, for it makes little difference. My conscience may does not at all affect the question whether Greeley or Grant ought to be President. I will not, therefore, thus occupy your time, for it would be a waste of it for me to do so.

It is not the first time I have been denounced because I exercised the great, high prerogative of every American citizen—that of thinking for myself. Some twenty-five or six years ago, I was denounced because I left an old Pro-Slavery party, and came to one which stood not for popular handful, of Anti-Slavery men, in defence of the right. But, it rose to say, the denunciations of even the old Pro-Slavery party twenty five years ago were not as bitter or as personal, or its intolerance so great, as those of the Grant party to-day. This comes from a personal Government, as it is manifested in the present Administration. As it is monarchy, any refusal to support the King is treason to the King and the State, so now refusal to support the pretensions of General Grant is denounced in many places as treason to the Republican party and to the State.

I desire to ask this audience

WHAT POLITICAL PARTIES ARE FORMED FOR?

What is the object of bodies of men associating themselves together in a political party? Is it simply to meet, to control the State, and to get to power, merely for the sake of putting them in office? Two, No. The object of political associations is to carry out some great and important principle, is it not? It is to correct certain evils of government, is it not? It is to reform abuses in the administration of affairs, is it not? Is it not the mission of men to place in office not merely for the sake of power has nothing to do with it; and no honest set of men can ever be long successful in carrying out aims for such a purpose. Any association of men for the purpose of advancing the interests of one man or set of men to power, and to office, will become rotten and corrupt and fall to pieces, as the Grant party is failing to piece to-day. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chairman, twenty-six years ago, having been a reward a Democrat, and given my first vote to James Buchanan, I left the standard of the old Democratic, as well as the Whig party, to rotten and decay; seeing that they were being controlled by the Slave Power, and that alone, as I thought. I abandoned my then party affiliations; and, from that time until now, I have not met a man in this audience to place his finger upon

A SINGLE INCONSISTENT POLITICAL ACT OF MINE.

(Cheers.) And I will give way to interruption if any gentleman desires to do it. Tell me when or where I have faltered in the course that I marked out for myself. I have, I think, always maintained those principles, the fundamental rights of men, equality before the law, freedom of the ballot, of free speech, freedom of action, free soil, free labor, and free men! (Cheers.) That is so, is it not? (Cheers.) And I have been a part of my existence and they are now; and, when I have concluded speaking here to-day I don't say that I shall not be able to find a word which I may utter which shall swerve one hair's breadth from those same principles. Then there is no reason why I should change my principles! In what have I changed? Why, then, do you denounce me? Because I do not support U. S. Grant. Is that any reason?

NOW, WHO IS U. S. GRANT,

that all men should support him for a second term of four years? What is he, and what has he been? Educated by the Government for the profession of arms, he ere it for a short time in the army, resigned his commission, and went to private life, and there we do not hear that he was very successful in following or engaging in agricultural pursuits, worship or business. When the war broke out he patriotically and dutifully tendered his service to the Government, was appointed Colonel, then a Brigadier General, and then a Major General in the army, in rapid succession. He was successful, and I am disposed to pinch one apart from his brow. At the same time, I am not disposed to concede what is very often said by his admirers, that he was a "military genius." He is also sometimes by some he would not steal? Did you ever hear of a banker being retained in a bank because he was a military genius? No, that is the only qualification requisite, it is a new rule among merchants and bankers now.

But how is he paid? Is he being paid? I desire to say a few words upon that subject, and, in connection with it, I desire to call your attention to the subject of

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is said by some—and speeches of that kind are being circulated broadcast over the country—that the expenditures of the Nation have been reduced, and that it costs less to carry on the Government now, in proportion to population now in the United States, than it did four or twelve years ago, and all that. I take my figures from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury:

The expenses of the last year of Johnson's Administration, in 1868-'69, were, $61,581,456 05, which included pensions and interest on the public debt, $9,668,767 66, leaving for actual expenses for that year $51,912,688 39. The appropriations for the first year of Mr Lincoln's Administration, made by a Republican Congress, before the war began, and believed by that Congress to be sufficient, amounted to but the sum of $71,804,824 78, and this includes the postal revenues, while the ordinary expenses of the Government for 1871, leaving out pensions, inter

$1,000
$1,000
$1,000

AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

The local money market is more active to-day, under a growing demand for money from several classes. The most important direction in which money is wanted is, however, in the country, and principally in the wheat-growing districts, though corn is also receiving a fair share of attention. This indicates that our receipts of grain will be larger than heretofore—a fact noted in our columns of this morning.

City borrowers appear at the bank counters in a little more force. There is a fair demand from grain men, and considerable quantities of money are now drawn almost daily against grain bills of lading. Mercantile paper is more plenty, and we note a gradual improvement in its character; most of that now presented being of the gilt edged class. Interest rates are unchanged, at 10 per cent per annum on time loans, and 8 per cent on call.

Eastern exchange was again easier to-day. Sales were made early between banks at 25c, but the market closed at 50c per $1,000 discount, under free offerings. Counter rates were quoted at par selling, and at $1.00a1.25 per $1,000 discount.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	117¾	117⅞
5-20s of '62	116	116½
5-20s of '64	116	116½
5-20s of '65	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '65 January and July	114⅝	115
5-20s of '67 January and July	115⅛	115½
5-20s of '68 January and July	115	115½
10-40s	112½	113
United States 5s (new issue)	112⅛	112½
United States Currency 6s	113¾ ex. int.	113⅞
Northern Pacific gold 7 30s	...	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	...	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	...	100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	...	95@98
Eastern exchange	1-10@par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling exchange (large drafts	...	109½@110
Gold exchange	...	114¼@114½
Gold and gold coupons	114¼	114½
Money on governments and gold	...	7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	....
Land warrants	...	....
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip	...	175@180

Revenue stamps, 3@4¼ per cent discount.

Gold coupons worth ⅛ more than gold.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* says:

On the subject of reserves we suppose there is not a single bank officer of respectability who would venture to recommend openly a relaxation of the strict rule enforcing on every bank the duty of keeping a minimum of 25 per cent. Still, many of the banks habitually violate the rule. The habit is growing, and is of the most vicious tendency. The Comptroller is bound by his office to warn all delinquent banks, and he is armed with power to prevent their making loans or dividends until their reserves are made up. We trust he will fulfil his duty with vigor. Now that the fall season is approaching, the banks should be urged to strengthen themselves if they refuse to do it without compulsion. The task of keeping reserves is of course expensive, for it keeps a large part of the funds of a bank idle. But the functions of a reserve are to give stability and safety to the whole organism. A bank without a reserve is like a ship without ballast, and is likely to founder in the first storm. Rarely has any question of bank policy commanded so great a share of public anxiety in financial circles, and the reason is obvious. Since 1857 the banks have never been so weak in reserves or so remiss in protecting themselves. Of course there are exceptions both numerous and powerful among our city banks. But suppose these strong banks in some financial panic become distrustful of their weaker neighbors, refuse to lend them their credit, and [illegible] in the Clearing House and to form a new [illegible] more than [illegible] event, however [illegible] disaster [illegible] necessary than for [illegible] impossible [illegible] menaced our financial [illegible] much expanded to take it [illegible] once. With the calling in of the Clearing House certificates the reserves of the National Banks throughout the country are more and more concentrating here. Our city banks have, therefore, a wider obligation in regard to this part of their policy. But this is only part of the case. Another remedy is suggested against the present inflation of bank credits. It is proposed that Congress shall pass a law forbidding any National Bank from lending or discounting more than three times the amount of its capital. This proposition has never yet been adopted in this country or elsewhere. But it is urged by men of the highest repute for sound judgment, ripe experience, and financial success.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, Aug. 14.

CITY PROPERTY.

Halsted st, 75 ft n of Monroe st, e f, 20x125 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $10,000.

Michigan av, s of Thirtieth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 14; consideration, $8,000.

24 ft adjoining the above, dated May 14; consideration, $7,000.

Dearborn st, n of Washington st, w f, 24x80 ft, being the "Titsworth Engine Lot," dated May 28; consideration, $25,000.

Lot 5, in Block "B," in Wright's s w ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $750.

Lot 6, in same, dated March 5; consideration, $750.

Lots 39 and 40, in Block 15, Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated May 29; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 18, in Bellvin's s w ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $400.

May st, n e cor of McMullen court, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug 5; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 24, in Block 3 of Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Aug 13; consideration, $800.

Lot 33, in Block 2 of Brown's Lots 18 and 2, in Lee's s w ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated April 24; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 7 to 9, in Sawyer's Lots 1 to 4, in Block 2 of University Subdivision of s ½ n e ¼ Sec 34, 39, 14, dated July 25; consideration, $6,000.

Block 1 of Haywood's s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Aug 1; consideration, $16,000.

Lot 30, in Block 2 of Phinney's s w ¼ of n e ¼ n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Aug 1; consideration, $508.

Undivided ½ of Lots 16 to 20, in Block 2, in Peck's s e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated July 1; consideration, $4,908.

Rumsey st, bet Emily and Augusta sts, e f, 25x129 ft, dated Aug 13; consideration, $875.

Fulton st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 25x105 ft, dated April 23; $3,100.

Finnell st, bet Wentworth av and Buddan st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug 14; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 80 to 91, in Block 51, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated June 20; consideration, $4,900.

Lot 24, in Block 1, of w ½, and Sub-Block 5 of e ½, Block 15, in Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $700.

Lot 36, in Block 3 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $900.

Lyman st, east of Lock st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $700.

Western av, between Polk and Taylor sts, w f, 67 4-10x125½ ft, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $2,200.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wolfram st, west of Halsted st, n f, 40x124 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,400.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 33 and e ½ Lot 32, in Hulburd's Block 4, of Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with building, dated May 13; consideration, $2,625.

Sixty-first st, 162½ ft w of Nicholas av, s f, 37½x131½ ft, dated June; consideration, $770.

Sixty-first st, 125 ft w of Nicholas av, s f, 37½x142½ ft, dated June 6; consideration, $770.

Lot 47, in Block 1, of Wright & Windett's s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $425.

Lot 58, in same, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $450.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ½ of e ½ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 15, 39, 13, (10 acres), dated Aug. 13; consideration, $27,500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour	4,010	3,552	2,226	2,450
Wheat, bu	57,055	60,660	26,606	48,426
Corn, bu	226,740	158,755	281,246	143,500
Oats, bu	67,370	88,755	15,655	27,941
Rye, bu	4,824	12,721	400	37,000
Barley, bu	1,640	15,600	760	10,691
Grass seed, lbs	46,628	176,570	2,165	45,926
Flax seed, lbs	386,580	488,400	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	21,700	65,510	6,200	......
Cured meats, lbs	41,019	9,380	171,900	175,890
Beef, brls	......	......	......	......
Pork, brls	745	100	50	......
Lard, lbs	24,320	5,890	18,275	155,825
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	9,140	......	19,860
Butter, lbs	591,572	23,320	31,100	21,701
Live hogs, No	8,879	3,099	6,868	2,644
Cattle, No	3,050	2,406	1,060	1,518
Sheep, No	913	734	......	249
Hides, lbs	63,175	82,360	21,620	32,880
Highwines, brls	369	150	331	200
Wool, lbs	189,200	20,120	159,361	3,445
Potatoes, bu	2,343	1,716	......	18
Lumber, m	5,717	2,044	1,996	2,375
Shingles, m	3,180	1,330	864	2,757
Lath, m	466	20	112	253
Salt, brls	......	3,795	963	1,387

Withdrawn yesterday from store for city consumption: 4,068 bu wheat, 16,790 bu corn; 7,622 bu oats; 436 bu rye; 956 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 239 cars wheat; 666 1-2 cars, and 48,800 bu corn; 80 cars and 5,300 bu oats; 10 cars rye; 6 cars barley. Total (1,001 1-2 cars) 458,000 bu.

Another meeting was held to-day by the parties interested in the grain in store in the Iowa Elevator at the time of the fire, and supposed to have been stored there. The meeting was little better than a tangle, though it resulted in the appointment of a committee. There were several interests represented. First, Hugh Maher, who was willing to pay for all the storage,—that is, for all the receipts out, which were not represented by grain in store. Second, the owners of insured grain, who wanted to obtain pay for the property. Third, the owners of uninsured grain, who also wanted full pay; and, fourth, the representatives of the insurance companies, who evidently wanted to pay as little as possible, and to make Hugh Maher pay as much as possible,—especially the last. One of the gentlemen, of the fourth class, allowed himself to use language about Hugh Maher and his liabilities which might very well have been dispensed with in the presence of Hugh Maher, especially as the last-named gentleman gave no occasion for it in the meeting.

The main point at issue was whether or not the insurance companies should pay for the 86,000 bu of corn acknowledged to be in store, Maher offering to pay for all that had been moved out. The insurance men were willing only to pay a little more than one-third of this, though they had received the insurance premiums on very nearly all the corn supposed to have been in store. They proposed to pay 86,000 parts in 230,000, while they had taken premiums on some 200,000 bu, and the holders of the receipts for the 200,000 bu, had no reason to believe that their grain was not in store. Their receipts were *prima facie* evidence both in law and in fact that the grain was in store, in the absence of proof to the contrary.

Without wishing to say what the representatives of the Insurance Companies were not justified in the position they assumed at the meeting, we may state that their position is not sustained by men on the Board of Trade who hold large lines of insurance stocks, and have no interest in the grain at issue, other than as their profits will be in the inverse proportion to the amount paid out by the companies of which they are part proprietors. They hold that the grain-holder insures his grain ought to be protected to the utmost by the companies in which he insures, especially as he has no clue to the identity of his grain, and that if there be any discrepancy the insurance company should collect from the warehouseman. At present the business of grain insurance is in a very unsatisfactory condition. A man who buys an elevator receipt, and insures it against loss by fire, ought to be able by so doing to defend himself against loss, without becoming responsible for the moral purity of every other grain-holder, and of the warehouseman. If it comes to this he had better save his premium and be his own insurer. He would then lose *only* in case of fire.

The whole difficulty lies in the fact that it is impossible to identify the several parcels of grain belonging to different men when all the grain is stored—as in this city, in the same bin. Under these circumstances the grain-holder naturally feels his own helplessness, and is all the more willing to pay a premium to some one who will give him protection. The person or company who affords such protection in the most liberal spirit, acting not on legal quibbles, but on the broad principle of equity, will be the most highly respected, and probably the best patronized in the long run. It is possible in insurance as well as in other matters, to be "penny wise and pound foolish."

Nothing new was developed to-day in reference to the investigation of the matter of grain receipts out against other elevators than the Iowa. It is believed, however, that the inquiry is to be pushed through till an answer is arrived at; and possibly some of the greater activity in corn to-day was owing to this fact, as weighed against the statements made in these columns this morning. The great majority of the Board of Trade hope that such an inquiry will be made, and that it will be exhaustive. The holders of grain receipts would like to know whether they are the holders of grain or wind. If the latter, they would probably use it to raise a breeze around the ears of those who are storing the said wind on their account.

They have had an indignation meeting in Milwaukee, which had the hardihood to censure a mighty railroad corporation. They have about 65,000 bu of wheat there, which they are anxious to ship to Chicago so as to take advantage of the high prices now ruling in this market. The officers of the Northwestern Railroad do not furnish them with so many cars as desired for this purpose: wherefore the vote of censure. The fact is that, under the rules of the road, cars are sent out to the different stations in proportion to the demand. Milwaukee has had her quota of cars, but as other stations have wanted cars for the same purpose, the holders of Milwaukee wheat have been unable to obtain all the cars, and leave country wheat-holders out in the cold.

The leading produce markets were again fairly active to-day, for the season, with no important changes in prices, except a greater firmness in New York. The receipts continue large, and the shipping movement fair for the season. Few changes, and none of any importance, were noticeable in the market for groceries. Trade was some better than on the preceding days of the week, but there was no particular urgency in the demand from any quarter, and prices ruled steady and uniform. Dry goods continue quiet at former rates. Stocks—already fair—are being steadily augmented, and, by the 1st of September, our jobbers will be better prepared to supply the wants of the trade than in any former season. The butter trade was quiet, and without perceptible change in prices. Choice grades are scarce and firm. Cheese was quoted moderately active, and was firmly held at the advanced prices established early in the week, or at 11 1-2a12 1-2c for New York, and at 9 1-2a11 1-2c for Western factory. There were no new features to note in the coal, hay, hides and leather markets. Oils remain quiet, as previously reported. The demand for lumber at the yards continues active, and for medium descriptions prices ruled firmer; other grades were steady. Hard wood lumber was dull, but higher. In the metal and tinners' stock markets a fair business was transacted, and for copper and tin-plate quotations tend upward. Iron and steel ruled firm, while in the market for nails a large business was done. Naval stores were quiet. The general features of the markets for potatoes, poultry, beans, and cooperage remain the same as last reported. Railroad freights were more active and stronger. Eggs sold at 14a15c per dozen. Building materials were active, and higher on cement.

Highwines were dull and nominally a shade easier, in sympathy with a weak feeling New York. Holders asked 90c, while 89½c was the best bid.

Lake freight were in active demand. Shippers early bid the ruling rates of yesterday, while carriers asked ¼ to ½c advance, the ¼c being conceded toward the close. A total of 16 charters was reported, which will carry out 60,000 bu wheat and 300,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 8 1-4c on wheat, 7 1-2a7 3-4c on corn, 6 1-2c on barley, and 5 1-4c on corn to Buffalo; 14c on wheat, and 13 1-2c on corn to Oswego; 14 1-2c on wheat, and 14c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 23c on corn to Boston or Portland.

Provisions were quiet, but firmer. Mess pork was inactive, the market having come to a virtual stand still, but prices were nominally about 12 1-2c per brl higher—probably owing to the reappearance on 'Change of the head and front of the pork corner, after a week's absence. There was no demand for this month, and but little for next. Lard was inactive, and nominally unchanged. Meats were in better demand at former quotations, and some descriptions were again held higher. The stocks of sweet pickled hams and short clear are nearly exhausted; there are now but few on sale. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August $13.87 1-2a14.00; do shipment, $13.62 1-2; do seller September, $13.75a13.87 1-2; other options were unmentioned. Lard—Cash, or seller July, $8.37 1-2a8.50; do seller the year, $8.00a8.25; summer, $8.12 1-2. Dry salted meats, 6a6 1-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4c for rough sides; 8 1-4a8 3-8c for short ribs, and 8 3-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter, and 11 1-2a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 9 3-4c for clear; 14a16c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams $32.00a33.00. City tallow, 8a8 1-4c. Sales were limited to 67 brls pork at $13.62 1-2; 80,000 lbs shoulders at 6 1-4c; 120,000 lbs do at 6c; 100,000 lbs short clear at 8 3-4; 100 tcs summer sweet-pickled hams at 11 1-2c.

Flour was in better demand, though not active, and was quoted stronger in the hands of most holders, the argument being that flour has not advanced at an equal rate with wheat. But for this the trading would have been larger, as several would be buyers were restricted to former quotations. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Indiana), at $7.25; 300 brls spring extras (Glory), at $7.25; 160 brls do (Wisconsin), at $7.00; 100 do (Park Prairie), at $7.00; 400 brls do on p t; 100 brls spring superfines (Oak Grove), at $5.00; 100 brls do at $3.00; 50 brls rye flour on p t. Total, 1,200 brls. Also, 30 tons bran, at $12.75, and 20 tons do, at $12.50 o t.

Wheat was rather less active, and prices were lower. Options for this month's delivery were slow at yesterday's average, the short interest having an abiding desire to settle, but the longs would not. The highest prices of the day were about 2c below those of yesterday, owing to the fact that receipts were larger, and promise to be very liberal before the close of the month. In addition to the 65,000 bu to come from Milwaukee, the farmers in the country are straining every nerve to send in the greatest amount of wheat possible before the end of August. It was, however, difficult to realize the same price for car lots as for round lots, the former not being available to fill options without massing. Seller September was 2a3c per bu lower than yesterday, in sympathy with advices of an easier feeling in markets further East, especially toward the close. This brought out numerous sellers, though the price of September wheat is confessedly below the relative price in Liverpool, with small stocks. We note that a year ago to-day the price of No. 2 spring in Liverpool was 10s per 100 lbs, with gold at 112 1-2; to-day it was 11s 6dalls 11d, with gold at 114 3-4. Winter wheat was dull to-day, buyers only bidding about the same as for corresponding grades of spring. Seller September opened at $1.23 3-4, advanced to $1.24 1-4, declined to $1.21 1-4, advanced to $1.22 3-4, and closed easier at $1.21 3-4. Seller the month sold at $1.55a1.58, closing at $1.57. Seller the year sold at $1.15a1.16¼, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.58; 14,000 bu do at $1.57 3-4; 12,000 bu do at $1.57 1-2; 10,000 bu do at $1.57; 15,000 bu do at $1.56 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.56; 2,000 bu do No. 3 do at $1.34; 4,400 bu do at $1.33; 2,000 bu do at $1.32; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.15; 1,600 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu by sample at $1.36; 400 bu do at $1.18; 400 bu red winter wheat (for milling) at $1.55, p. t.; 1,200 bu No. 3 do at $1.39; 1,600 bu rejected do at $1.15; 1,200 bu do at $1.12. Total, 77,000 bu.

Corn was rather more active than yesterday, and averaged a shade higher, though weak. Liverpool was quoted easier, and our receipts were larger, but the tone of New York advices was encouraging to holders, and the shippers bought liberally. The reason of the strength in corn is probably that operators expect receipts to be on the diminuendo before long, as they think that the corn stock is exhausted in many sections, and that the pressure for wheat cars from now till the end of the month must reduce the volume of corn receipts. To this we may add the growing idea that there is much less corn in store here than is reported by the warehousemen, or than appears on the Registrar's books. Seller September opened at 43 1-2c, and declined to 43c at the close. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 42 3-4a43 1-4c, closing with seller at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 1 spring at 43 5-8c; 1,600 bu do at 43 1-2c; 15,800 bu No. 2 spring at 43 1-8c; 172,000 bu do at 43c; 11,400 bu do at 42 7-8c; 57,800 bu do at 42 3-4c; 30,800 bu rejected at 39 3-4c; 800 bu do at 39 1-2c; 800 bu ear corn at 45c o. t.; 11,200 bu No. 1 high mixed at 44 3-4c afloat. Total, 311,600 bu.

Oats were moderately active, with a firmer tone, at the same range of prices as yesterday, the firmness being principally due to the fact that fully one-half of the receipts are inspected as rejected. Some receivers are much dissatisfied with this; as they say that the principal reason for the lower classification is that the oats are slightly tainted; a distinction which cannot be kept up through the crop. It strikes some people, too, as singular that so many oats should inspect in as rejected, and so many should inspect out as No. 2; and one or two parties were understood yesterday to have constituted themselves mousing committees of one each to "see about it." Seller the month sold at 27 3-4a28c; and seller September at 26 3-8a26 5-8c, both closing at the inside. Rejected closed at 22 3-4 bid. Cash sales were reported of 54,400 bu No. 2 at 28c; 10,000 bu do at 27 3-4c; 30,000 bu rejected at 22 1-2c; 3,600 bu do at 22 1-4c; 2,400 bu do at 22c; 6,000 bu do at 21 7-8c; 12,000 bu do at 21 3-4c; 600 bu do at 21 1-2c; 1,800 bu white at 35c f. o. b. Total, 121,400 bu.

Rye was more active and very steady at yesterday's decline, being in good shipping demand. Seller September was nominal at 56c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 55c; 800 bu rejected at 47 1-4, and 400 bu do at 47c. Total, 7,200 bu.

Barley was irregular. New No. 2 cash was quiet, but firm, at 57c; do. seller September was weak, opening at 58c, declining to 57 1-4c, and closing at 57 1-2c; old No. 2 was quoted at 52a54c, and No. 3 at 43a44c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 57c; 400 bu old do at 52c; 400 bu old No. 3 at 44c; 400 bu by sample at 60c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 2,400 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the trading was light, with no change except that wheat and pork were a shade firmer. Sales on the call were 500 brls pork seller September at $14.00; 35,000 bu wheat seller September at $1.21 3-4; 10,000 bu do at $1.21 7-8, 5,000 bu do at $1.22, 20,000 bu do seller the year at $1.15, 5,000 bu do at $1.15 1-4; 5,000 bu corn seller last half September at 43 1-4c, 5,000 bu do seller October at 43 1-4c; 15,000 bu oats seller September at 26 1-2c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller August	$14.00	$14.25
Mess pork, seller September	14.00	14.25
Mess pork, seller December	......	......
Mess pork, seller the year	12.00	12.20
Lard, cash	8½	8⅝
Lard, seller the year	8	8⅛
Wheat, cash	1.57½	1.57¾
Wheat, seller August	1.56	1.57
Wheat, seller September	1.21¾	1.21⅞
Wheat, seller the year	1.15	1.15¼
Corn, cash or seller August	43¼	43⅜
Corn, seller September	43	......
Corn, seller last half September	43⅛	43¼
Corn, seller October	43¼	......
Oats, cash	27¾	28
Oats, seller September	26⅜	26½
Oats, seller the year	25¼	......

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

BUTTER—Under this head there was nothing new to note. The demand was of the same general character as for the past fortnight or more, being mainly confined to choice table grades, to supply immediate wants. Prices range as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 20@23c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Remains firm at former quotations. The following are the prices current: Stark, 40c; Grahampton, 39c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 35c; Royal River, 36½c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 19@19c; do double, 28c; wool-sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade to-day was active, and for cement prices ruled higher. We may quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire-brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.50@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 30 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.40	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
16x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
20x28 to 24x36	10.25	18.00
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x36 to 28x44	13.00	21.00
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.80
30x50 to 32x52	......	26.50
32x54 to 34x56	......	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	......	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	......	32.00

BEANS—The demand was small at the annexed range of prices: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice premium; and $2.50@3.75 for navy.

BROOM CORN—There was a light inquiry at the following quotations: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair; prime, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@60.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@150.00.

CHEESE—There was a liberal business doing in this staple to-day, and the market exhibited a firmer tone. We quote: New York factory, 11½@12½c; Ohio factory, 9½@11½c; Western factory, 9½@11c.

COAL—Was quoted quiet and firm at unchanged prices. We repeat our rates as follows: Lehigh, lump, $10.00; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.50.

COOPERAGE—Dealers reported a fair demand, but quotations were easy as follows: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@8c # set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 # m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 # m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@28.00 # m.

EGGS—The demand was small and prices were easy, with sales at a range of 14@15c per dozen.

FISH—The fish trade was again dull to-day, with an easy feeling prevailing for most descriptions. The exception is codfish, which is scarce and firm. We make no change in our quotations as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $4.85@5.00; No. 2 do, $4.10@4.30; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1, shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $6.00@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Raisins were dull and lower, a decline of 10c per box being noted. A decline of 1c in blackberries was also reported. These were the only quotable changes, though there was an easy feeling all around, and concessions were the order of the day: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@10c; French do, 12@13c; raisins, $2.85@2.95; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are doing some better. Grapes plenty, and slow at any price. Pears in good demand. Peaches cannot be sold at any fair price, as there is four times as many received as can readily be cared for. It will be necessary to find a remedy right away, as consumers will have had their fill if these low prices continue, and will not care to buy later in the season. The only remedy we can see is to keep away all the common varieties and ship only the best, and to discontinue the afternoon trains, as these common varieties hurt the sale of the better kinds, and go mostly to pedlers, while the receipts by afternoon trains cannot be sold until the next morning. Sales: Apples—125 baskets at 80c; 40 brls fair at $2.00; 25 good at $2.25; 125 choice at $2.50@3.00. Peaches—1,200 boxes small and poor at 10@15c; 3,500 boxes good, but small, at 20c; 1,700 at 25c; 900 boxes good and fresh at 30@35c; 450 choice common to good Crawfords at 40c; 150 choice Crawfords at 50c; 620 baskets small at 25c; 600 at 30c; 100 at 32½c; 300 good at 35c; 175 at 40c; 475 choice Crawfords at 50c; 300 at 55c. Pears—40 boxes common at 40c; 80 good to choice Bartletts at 75@90c. Grapes—1,000 lbs good Concords at 8c; 400 lbs poor at 4@6c; 25 cases (24 lbs) at $2.00. Berries—Lower and dull. Sales: Blackberries—19 cases soft at 8c per qt; 30 good at 10c; 165 choice at 12c; 20 at 13c; 25 at 14c.

GROCERIES—The movement in groceries was on a liberal scale, both the local and interior demands exhibiting a respectable increase as compared with the preceding days of the week. In values there were no material changes, the staples as well as most descriptions of side goods, being firmly held. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23@23½c; prime do, 22½@23c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 12½@13c; granulated, 11½@12½c; A. standard, 11½@11¾c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11¼c; C, 11½@11¼c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8¼@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@55c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—The hay trade was quoted quiet. Aside from a light inquiry for pressed timothy, for shipment south, there was little doing, and the general market was less firm. Dealers were paying the following prices: Timothy beater pressed, $17.00@19.00; do, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again steady and firm. A good local and Eastern demand existed, and all offerings found buyers at the quoted prices: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, light, 11½c; do 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8½c, all other damaged stock, two third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—In this branch of the market the volume of business transacted was large and quotations were generally well sustained. We repeat our list:

Horse shoe iron	5 3-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Round and square	5 2-10@	...
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¾@ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	10½ @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—The condition of this market was without change in any important particular. Business was fair and sales were being effected within the range of the following quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ .40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, # lb	40@ 43
Kip # lb	60@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, # ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, # ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, # ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 37
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 32
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$1.24@ 1.45
Kip No 1, medium	70@ 1.00
Kip No 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The aggregate demand for this line of goods was large, and prices were firm and nominally unchanged. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 43c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 19, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was more active at the following quotations:

Manilla rope, # lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, # lb	17 @ 19
Hemp sash cord, # lb	21 @ 23
Marline, # lb	21 @ 23
Tarred rope, # lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, # bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, # brl	6.50 @7.25
Tar, # brl	6.00 @6.50

NAILS—Dealers continue to report a large demand, and sales are quick upon the basis of $6.00 rates. 10d to 60d, # keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; do 3d fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c discount # keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Only a light movement was witnessed in this class of goods, and values underwent no radical change. Turpentine continues scarce, and present indications point to a sharp advance. Other descriptions may be quoted steady. Carbon, 23@24c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 91@95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 62@63c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet and unchanged:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven Red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris White	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

POTATOES—Trade was slack, but prices were firm, as follows: New at $1.25@1.50 per brl, and 40@65c per bu.

POULTRY—Following are the quotations now ruling: Spring chickens at $2.50@3.00; old at $4.00@4.50; turkeys at 11@12c per lb.

SALT—We note an advance of 25c on Ashton Dairy; other varieties ruled firm and unchanged. The demand was active. Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse salt, $2.00; coarse Diamond, C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do with bags, $3.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—The supply was larger than for several days past, and prices ruled easier. We now quote: Timothy at $2.80@2.85 for good; $2.90@3.00 for prime; seller August, $2.83; clover, $5.65@6.00.

TEAS—In this department nothing new was developed. There is a steadily fair demand, and the market exhibits a firm, healthy tone. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—No change was noted in this market. The following quotations are fully sustained:

TOBACCO—Remains steady and firm at the subjoined prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

VEGETABLES—Sales: Tomatoes [illegible] choice at 50c. Muskmelons—70 crates at $1.75@2.00 per crate. Watermelons—1,000 fair size at $12.00@14.00 per 100.

WOOD—Remains firm at former rates: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Continues in fair demand, and holders remain firm in their views at previous quotations:

Tub, choice, extra	68 @70c
Tub, common	60 @65c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50 @55c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @45c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50 @55c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	42 @45c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	50 @55c
Fleece, coarse, light and clean	40 @45c
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	40 @43c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	34 @37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	35 @40c
Super, pulled	45 @50c
Extra, pulled	50 @55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,799	6,958	275
Tuesday	2,988	8,864	913
Wednesday	2,454	9,397	1,112
Total	9,241	25,214	2,300
Same time last week	8,001	20,499	2,629
Week before last	10,102	26,635	1,215

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,790	5,589	368
Tuesday	1,060	6,563	....
Wednesday	....	....	....
Total	3,850	12,152	368

CATTLE—It was an active day in this department of the live stock trade, and a firm healthy tone pervaded the market from the opening to the close. Shippers and local buyers, of whom there was a more than usually full attendance, took hold "sharp," and, although the number of beeves on sale was large, the supply did not prove largely excessive, all desirable grades finding ready buyers at strong prices. Thin Texas cattle and common natives were more or less neglected, but in sympathy with the market for the better grades, the feeling was firm. Sales were reported all the way from $2.25@2.50 for poor Texans and scallawag natives, to $6.25@6.50 for choice shipping steers. Most of the day's business, however, was transacted within the range of $3.75@6.00. The average quality was poor, a majority of the offerings coming under the head of "common" and "medium." The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6.10@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.75@6.00
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.50@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price
86	choice steers	1,180	$6.25
22	Texas cattle	697	2.95
19	Texas cattle	1,026	3.30
42	Texas cattle	754	2.50
16	choice steers	1,262	6.37½
16	stock steers	984	4.50
14	Texas cattle	881	3.00
17	Texas cattle	826	2.62½
30	good steers	1,149	6.06¼
16	good steers	1,161	5.75
17	choice steers	1,275	6.12½
126	good steers	1,165	5.75
34	good steers	1,159	5.75
35	fleshy steers	1,083	5.00
75	good steers	1,195	6.00
17	good steers	1,128	6.00
11	fair steers	1,293	6.75
20	fair steers	1,171	5.50
19	fair steers	1,025	5.35
34	good steers	1,102	5.85
14	medium steers	1,100	5.37½
18	fleshy steers	1,083	6.15
64	Texas steers	1,127	4.62½
51	Texas steers	1,128	4.62½
86	good steers	1,241	6.00
86	choice steers	1,264	6.35
14	good steers	1,130	5.75
29	good steers	1,311	6.00
15	stockers	730	3.25
22	choice steers	1,307	6.50
20	Texas cows	787	3.37½
22	Texas cows	799	3.10
18	cows	933	3.50
34	Texan cows	728	2.50
40	choice steers	1,309	6.25
55	Texas steers	1,192	4.85
35	fleshy steers	1,090	5.70
16	good steers	1,161	5.75
16	cows	941	4.00
11	stockers	883	3.87½
15	stockers	943	3.60
64	Cherokee steers (corn fed)	1,126	4.62½
51	Cherokee steers (corn fed)	1,122	4.62½
22	Texan cows	773	2.75
40	Texan cows	771	2.75
113	choice steers	1,363	6.35
18	stockers	730	4.25
42	Texas cattle	752	2.85
29	Texas cattle	1,026	3.30
18	choice steers	1,134	6.20

HOGS—The hog market was fairly active, and so far as good to choice light grades were concerned, prices were firm and higher, the slight decline sustained yesterday having been fully recovered to-day. Heavy hogs were dull, and yesterday's prices were barely sustained. The extreme range was $4.25@4.85, with the bulk of the transfers at $4.50@4.75. The market closed steady at $4.30@4.70 for common to extra heavy, and at $4.50@4.85 for common to extra light. We append the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
55	236	$4.15	87	213	$4.75	39	240	$4.70
74	190	4.70	41	379	4.65	44	293	4.55
54	187	4.75	68	219	4.60	47	277	4.70
52	262	4.55	62	216	4.75	46	370	4.65
59	277	4.37½	57	210	4.75	33	184	4.70
52	314	4.37½	53	285	4.55	37	212	4.75
68	196	4.75	30	221	4.70	48	294	4.60
78	211	4.60	51	331	4.60	60	173	4.55
53	290	4.65	27	221	4.75	61	211	4.75
62	177	4.70	45	193	4.75	59	199	4.75
138	253	4.80	217	208	4.75	44	285	4.45
32	229	4.70	42	293	4.25	57	266	4.75
29	201	4.75	45	199	4.60	58	221	4.85
45	212	4.70	45	285	4.55	54	225	4.75
46	212	4.70	54	161	4.60	32	256	4.40
46	247	4.75	36	232	4.70	44	283	4.35
57	194	4.85	53	233	4.75	52	193	4.60
61	233	4.70	48	237	4.70	121	236	4.75
59	224	4.75	49	249	4.40	257	230	4.75

SHEEP—Were in light demand only, and under a pretty full supply, prices were again weak and unsettled. There was, however, no quotable decline, $2.50@4.00 for inferior to medium, and $4.50@5.00 for good to choice, being the ruling rates. The following were the

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	73	$4.50	39	31	$1.00
97	73	4.00	75	...	2.00
112	86	2.80	62	lambs	2.20
80	59	3.25	21	lambs	2.00

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	5,717	1,996
Shingles, m	3,180	864
Lath, pieces, m	466	112

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	20,444	2,377
Shingles, m	1,330	2,755
Lath, pieces, m	20	253

CARGOES—The inquiry for lumber, to-day, was active, both on local and interior account, and quotations ruled firm and unchanged. A sawed shingles were in good demand, and steady. Lath and pickets were dull. At the close, four cargoes were left over.

Following are the prices current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, # m	$3.25
Ludington, # m	3.00
Pentwater, # m	3.00
Muskegon, # m	2.25
White Lake, # m	2.50
Grand River, # m	2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, # cord	3.25@3.50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber, # m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood, # cord	3.25@3.50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@.06c
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13c
Ahnepee—shingles	.25c
Menominee	3.50@3.75
Oconto	4.00@4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.50
Joist and scantling	12.00@12.25
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	2.50@2.75
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales afloat include the following:

Cargo schr Peoria, from Monnistique, 180 m ft largely Norway, at $15.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo barge Apprentice Boy, from Grand Haven, 140,663 ft strips, 51,425 ft boards, 7,145 wide upper selects, and 544 m ft short lumber at $18.00; 11,700 lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday. (Mill tally.)

Cargo bge Wolverine, from Grand Haven, 119,836 ft strips and 51,883 ft boards, at $18.62½; 4,479 ft joist and scantling at $12.25; 486 m ft short do at $8.00. (Mill tally.) Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Prices, under a good demand, remain firm at the appended range of prices:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@38.00
A stock boards	32.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@28.00
Pickets, square	13.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	28.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@60.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We quote the market firm at yesterday's figures:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Aug. 14.

Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 1,108 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 14 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 6 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 24 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 424 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber, 200 m shingles, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 1,014 bars railroad iron, 2,000 brls salt, and sundries.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Harriet Ann, Pere Cove, 75 cds wood.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Amherst, O., 402 tons block stone.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 14 bxs fish, 3 cases lard, and sundries.
Prop City of New York, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 519 bars railroad iron, 67 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Port Huron, 253,547 ft pine lumber.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 280 m lumber.
Schr Lotus, Elk Rapids, 280 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Flat Rock, 195 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.
Barge William Burns, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 210 m lumber, 20 m lath, 10 m pickets.
Prop J. T. Hurd, Bay City, 4,500 brls fine salt.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Hattie Fisher, McCarthy's Pier, 80 cords wood.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Willett's Pier, 60 cords wood.
Schr J. Cathpole, Cedar River, 140 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Gem, Mack's Pier, 40 cords bark, 40 cords wood.

CLEARED.......Aug. 14.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn, 300 bu flour, 250 brls barley, 68 pkgs lard.
Schr W. B. Allen, Goderich, 20,085 bu corn.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, light.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, 1,500 bu oats.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 50 bu oats, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 28,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 26 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Bark Montgomery, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr A. Mosher, Buffalo, 18,432 bu corn.
Schr Floretta, Oswego, 19,141 bu wheat.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Buffalo, 16,800 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Francis Palms, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr Sky Lark, Buffalo, 20,835 bu corn.
Prop Shickluna, Montreal, 16,550 bu wheat.
Bark Oconto, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr Montana, Buffalo, 23,571 bu corn.
Schr L. Vanvalkenburg, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Schr Fleetwing, Buffalo, 20,815 bu corn.
Schr Stafford, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr G. Mellison, Oswego, 21,187 bu corn.
Schr Charger, Kingston, 17,823 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—Charters were: To Portland—City of Fremont, corn, through rate. To Oswego—Hoboken and Mount Blanc, wheat at 13c. To Collingwood—Schr Peoria, corn at 6½c; Mary L. Higgie, corn at 6½ free of elevation. To Port Colborne—Sasco, corn on p. t.; prop Philo Scoville, wheat at 8½c. To Buffalo—Donald, prop Gordon Campbell, Meare, corn at 7½c; Flying Mist, Frank Perew, and Lottie Wolf, corn at 7½c. To Boston—Props Lowell and Plymouth, corn through rate.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—Grain freights are quiet and nominally unchanged, rates being quotable at 7½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 14c to Oswego. The schooner Angus Smith has been chartered to carry corn to Buffalo at 7c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—Rates steady. Charters reported as follows: Schr Traveller, salt to Cleveland at 8c per brl f o b; scow Vennatta, salt to Toledo at 7c per brl f o b; schr Hippogriff, coal, Cleveland to Chicago at $1.75 per ton, free; brig Helfenstein, salt to Detroit p t; schr Harvey Bissell, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton, free; schr Bigler, same; schr Miami, coal to Kenosha at $2.00 per ton, free; schr Lydia Case, same; schr Brooklyn, railroad iron to Chicago, p t; schr Alice, Columbian, and John Minor, coal to Chicago at $1.50 per ton, free.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 12.—DOWN—Schr L. M. Mason, Milwaukee to Port Colborne, wheat; bark Arabia, Chicago to Kingston, corn; prop Argyle, Chicago to Montreal, mdse; schr Telegraph, Toledo to Oswego, corn; schr Hibernia, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; prop Bruno, Toledo to Montreal, corn; prop City of Montreal, Chatham to Montreal, mdse; prop Mary Ward, Chatham to Montreal, mdse; prop Maine, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; prop Lake Michigan, Chicago to Montreal, mdse; prop Oswegatchie, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; schr Grace Whitney, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Jane Ralston, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, lumber.

UP—Schrs Theresa, Coquette, D. M. Foster, William Lewis, Rutherford, S. & J. Collins, Maple Leaf, Oswego to Owen Sound, coal and supplies; brig Sea Gull, Kingston to Toledo, pig iron; prop Best, Montreal to Kingston, mdse; schrs Ayr, Collins Bay to Bay City, light; scud, Oswego to Sandusky, salt; L. M. Mason, Port Colborne to Cleveland, light.

WIND—Northwest, light.

Passed the Sault Canal.

On the 8th, bound up, prop Pacific; schrs Mary Elizabeth, Belle, C. H. Hackley, S. A. Wood; down, schrs J. B. Wilber, New London. On the 9th, up, prop City of Boston; down, stmr Cumberland; prop St. Louis; schrs Emery, Seabird; prop Warrington; same date, p. m., up, props Union, Japan; stmr Francis Smith; schrs Ishpeming, Cascade, J. L. Gross, Middlesex, C. P. Minch, Orient; down, stmr Chicora; schrs E. B. Turner, Marquette, Golden Rule. On the 10th, up, props Winslow, Acadia; down, props Northern Light, Norman, China; schr L. Hanna.

Depth of water on lower mitre sill, 11 feet 10 inches.

From the Copper Region.

The steamer China arrived at this port from Lake Superior Sunday night. Her log, furnished by Purser Wells, is as follows: Left Duluth Aug. 7 with 700 brls of flour and seventy-five passengers; met steamers Chicora and Arctic about midway between Duluth and Bayfield, both bound up; called at Bayfield same day and left for Portage, arriving at the latter place the day following, thence to Marquette. The steamers Peerless, Norman, Pacific, Mineral Rock, and a large fleet of vessels were anchored there awaiting cargoes. The steam barge Fay and consort were at the dock loading. The China took on at Marquette 275 tons of pig iron for Cleveland, and left at 5 p. m. Freights are very scarce at Marquette. The China met steamers India and Merchant on Lake Huron Sunday, and the Winslow at Port aux Pins Saturday afternoon.—*Detroit Post, Aug* 13.

Disasters.

DISABLED CRAFT.—Capt. Bruce, of the bark Tanner, reports that on Saturday last, while coming up the Straits of Mackinac in the neighborhood of the Foxes, he passed a disabled three-and-after, having lost her foremast, in tow of another schooner, going down the Straits. The dismasted craft was light. Her name could not be ascertained.

SUNK.—A letter, dated Kingston, Ont., Aug. 9, says: "The barge Martin, with a cargo of wheat from the propeller Shickluna and schooner Smith & Post, collided with a schooner last night at the foot of Long Island, and sunk in nine feet of water."

SPRUNG A LEAK.—The bark John Breden, coal laden, sprung a bad leak, on Saturday evening, some thirty miles up the lake, and put back to port. She is lightering a portion of her cargo, and will go back into dock for repairs. It is thought she struck an obstruction in the river, while being towed from the canal dock. In misfortune the vessel was favored by a gale of wind, which occurred just as the Captain decided to run back. Had it not been so, the vessel would likely have gone to the bottom. As it was, it required the best efforts of the crew to keep her afloat until reaching port.—*Buffalo Express, Aug.* 13.

BURNING OF THE TUG G. L. DANFORTH.—The Duluth *Daily Tribune* of the 9th inst. gives an account of the burning of the tug F. D. Danforth, while lying at the dock in that city, at 3 o'clock on Friday morning last, and says:

The fire was extinguished about 4½ o'clock, and the charred hull was lashed to the dock by means of chains. The Danforth was a large and powerful tug, owned by Mr. D. Schutte, of Superior, and is valued at $8,500. Her loss is estimated at about $3,000 or $4,000, partially covered by insurance. She sunk at about 5 o'clock this morning, in 7 feet of water.

Lake Matters in Brief.

WIND—Last evening north, light; weather foggy.

WAGES—Sailors are still receiving $1.75@1.87½ per day.

SCHOONER PIERPONT.—This vessel, which was taken into custody at Detroit some days since, by the United States Marshal, for debt, has not yet been liberated.

AN UNCERTAIN SPECULATION.—It was rumored, a day or two since, that a party were about to set out for the purpose of raising the schr Plover, sunk in Lake Superior last October. The search would be an uncertain one, and the vessel, being laden with wheat, would be hardly worth recovery.

DROWNED.—Eli Gilbert, engineer on the steamer Garriella, fell overboard and was drowned about four miles from Orillia, on Lake Couchiching, last Friday.

—A sailor named Charles Smith, employed as steward on the schooner Welland, fell overboard from the vessel off Chicago on Thursday evening and was drowned.

DETENTION IN LOADING ORE AT ESCANABA.—There is quite general complaint from vessel owners, who are bound by season contracts for the transportation of ore, in consequence of the serious detention in loading vessels at Escanaba.

COMMISSIONED AGAIN.—The steam barge Evergreen City, which last fall was ashore at Stony Point, where she remained until last spring, made her appearance here Sunday, on the way to Alpena, to enter upon her former route in the lumber trade. She appears none the worse for her mishap. While at Buffalo she underwent important repairs, by which she has been materially improved.—*Detroit Post, Aug.* 13.

PARALYZED.—Captain McFadden, of the bark Nelson, suffered a paralytic stroke at Escanaba, last week, from the effects of which he has lost the use of his lower limbs. He arrived in this city on Sunday last. The Nelson left Escanaba for Cleveland under the command of the mate.—*Milwaukee News, Aug.* 14.

RETURNING FROM THE OCEAN.—The schooner Narragansett, which, five years since, sailed from Cleveland with a cargo of petroleum for Europe, is now for the first time on her return to the lakes, having already arrived at the Welland Canal. During her absence she has traded between Cuba and American ports, visited Mexico, as also various ports of the Old World, and has realized for her owners a reasonable margin. On returning homeward she took on a cargo of coal at Philadelphia for Montreal, thence scrap iron for Cleveland. She is chartered for the coal trade the remainder of the season. She was built at Cleveland in 1861, but during her absence has had a rebuild amounting to $6,000. She is owned by Murphy & Hall, of Cleveland.

BARNET'S COAST PILOT.—We have just received the sixth edition of "Barnet's Coast Pilot." The publisher has endeavored to give the correct courses of the lakes on both shores from Chicago to Buffalo, Green Bay, Georgian Bay, and Lake Superior, including the rivers Detroit, St. Clair, and St. Mary, with the courses and distances on Lake Ontario, and other valuable information relative thereto, also a description of all the lights and lighthouses, with an appendix. This valuable marine volume also contains the new rules and decisions in Admiralty and other useful knowledge to masters of vessels. It [illegible] ern News Company, and also at ship chandlers and booksellers in all ports of the lakes.

NEW STEAM YACHT.—Captain Thomas Dowlin has just completed the model for a steam passenger yacht to run daily between this city and the Islands, and which will accommodate from 200 to 300 passengers. The dimensions of this new craft will be as follows: Length on deck, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 11 feet. The model was made expressly for speed. The engine will be high pressure, with a 36-inch square cylinder, the builders of the engine guaranteeing a speed of eighteen miles an hour.—*Cleveland Herald.*

WRECK MORNING STAR FOUND.—The Coast Wrecking Company, after a tedious search, have discovered the whereabouts of the above wreck and have set about making the requisite preparations for raising her. Pontoons of huge proportions are on the ground, and almost beyond peradventure the undertaking will be a success. The engines of the Star was one of the largest on the lakes and of fine make and finish. It is not supposed that the hull of the steamer has suffered much from its submersion.

POSSIBILITY OF COMETARY COLLISION.

Only One Chance in Many Millions—Passage of the Earth Through the Tail of the Comet of 1861—Our Atmospheric Shield Against Star Showers.

James Carpenter in the Gentleman's Magazine.

A few weeks ago nervous Britain was thrown into a state of wild excitement by the announcement that a comet was on its way toward our system, and would encounter the earth full tilt on the 12th of the coming August. The statement came from sober Switzerland; it was reported to have been made upon the authority of an astronomer of high repute; there was in it some slight internal evidence of circumstantiality—enough to commend it to to those not deeply versed in astronomic lore; and so, with that faith in astronomical predictions which the general accuracy of such forecasts has inspired, the public, or a very large section of it, accepted the warning as reliable in so far as the actual encounter was concerned, and set itself wondering what might be the possible consequences of the threatened collision. According to their lights folks were reassured or doubted, or were alarmed, or were indifferent. Those who had learnt to regard comets as airy nothings treated the report with contempt; those who retained the ancient and classical dread of a bearded star were dispirited, and in some cases addressed themselves to astronomical authorities in the hope of receiving information *ex cathedra* to allay their fears. They were not disappointed; the authorities were enabled to contradict the alarming report on all its essential points, and to offer a feasible suggestion as to the harmless circumstances out of which, by enormous exaggeration, it had been concocted. The reasonable explanation was that the canard had been generated from the facts that the earth encounters a meteor stream or on about the date referred to, and that meteors are in some manner allied to comets, perhaps very intimately, inasmuch as certain meteor streams have been discovered to occupy and course around the orbits of certain comets; and it has even been surmised that what is solid in a comet is merely a swarm of meteoric particles. In the actual case in question, it is known that a comet which itself passed in sight of us, in the year 1862, has its path strewed with meteoric particles, as with debris that it has left behind it. The earth intersects this path every 11th of August, and some of these particles then plunge into our atmosphere, and are kindled into visibility, giving rise to the luminous meteors of that date, which have long been known in tradition-loving Ireland as St. Lawrence's fiery tears. So that, on that critical date, we do encounter the trail (not the tail, for comets do not trail their tails) of a comet,—with what harmless consequences we all know; and it is conceivable that the report to which we have alluded grew out of some simple announcement of this circumstance. It may be suspected that, since each year we cross the comet's path, we may one day fall foul of the body itself; so we may, but it will not be this year, nor in the lifetime of any one who now reads these remarks, for the last approach was in the year 1862, and, since the comet's period of revolution round its vast orbit is 113 years, it will not come near us again until the year 1975, and the odds against the probability of an encounter even then are enormous.

We have, therefore, little to fear from that comet, though we do actually run across the path it traverses. But Kepler declared that space was as full of comets as the sea is of fishes; and, considering the infinity of space, his metaphor may not be so far overdrawn as, apart from this consideration, we might be disposed to regard it. Arago, indeed, indorsed the Keplerian assertion so far as to estimate that the number of cometary bodies which in their orbital journeys pass through the solar system amounts to over 17,000,000. Clearly this plenitude must induce some risk of an earth-and-comet collision, for we know of no provision of nature for warding off such an encounter, though we may suppose provisions to exist for rendering it innocuous, if by any chance it should occur. But the chances of occurrence are feeble indeed. The illustrious French astronomer whose name we have just mentioned calculated the probabilities of an encounter for a hypothetical comet a quarter the diameter of the earth in size, and supposed to approach the sun within the earth's orbit; and he found that the odds against the meeting were 281,000,000 to 1. The assumed small diameter of the comet, referred of course to the nucleus, or supposed solid part; the nebulous surrounding which commonly streams off to form the customary tails might have a vastly greater size, and the probabilities of encountering it would be correspondingly increased. But we may dismiss at once any apprehension of danger from a swish of a comet's caudal appendage, for there is little doubt that we have repeatedly received this, the latest instance having occurred but a few years ago. The great comet of 1861 is fully believed to have dragged his tail over us on Sunday, the 30th of June, in that year, when we were only two-thirds the tail's length from the nucleus. This fact was first deduced by calculation, and it has received curious confirmation from observations that have subsequently come to hand; for an Australian observer, viewing the comet at a time corresponding to our afternoon (when it was night with him), saw the branches or side-boundaries of the tail widen out; and on the same evening, a few hours later, two English observers saw the closing-up or the narrowing of the tail-cone; these effects being those which considerations of perspective would lead us to refer to an approach to us and a recedence from us. It is reasonable to conclude that the whole earth actually passed through, and was for a time enveloped by, the tail at about sunset on the day in question. We are not aware that any consequences injurious to man or appreciable by him followed from the encounter; we had not even a trace of anything similar to the dry fogs of 1783 and 1831, which were at one time regarded as due to cometary exhalations gathered in some such conflict as that here alluded to.

Arago was not the only astronomer who had the curiosity to compute the probabilities or improbabilities of a cometary collision. Olbers made a somewhat similar calculation, taking for granted that every year two comets come within the sphere which coalesces within the earth's orbit, and assuming the comets to have an average diameter of one-fifth that of the earth; and he arrived at the conclusion that our globe would collide with one such wanderer once in the course of 219 millions of years. He went so far as to point out that the most likely comet to run into us was the famous little one known as Encke's, which visits our skies every three-and-a-quarter years, and last paid its respects to us six months ago.

Small as is the chance of a collision, it nevertheless exists; and, in the face of the possibility, speculative philosophers have not hesitated to credit a comet with causing some of the convulsions that have, in remote ages so distorted and overturned the surface of the earth. "When we contemplate," said a prize essayist on comets, writing in 1828, "the broken and lacerated appearance which the map of the world exhibits; when we consider the irregularity and confusion characterizing the constitution of its crust; when we reflect upon the discovery of numerous plants and animals, in every different climate and situation, buried under the surface, we can hardly entertain a doubt that tremendous convulsions have taken place upon the earth, attributable to sudden inundations from the ocean; and that event, of whose occurrence geography, geology, and natural history combine to furnish evidence, the universal tradition of every people, however barbarous, seems to confirm. It has been supposed that the deluges which are said to have taken place at different periods in the history of the world may have been occasioned by the collision of comets; and it cannot be denied that, on reflecting with attention upon the various circumstances by which those deluges are still recorded, the supposition does not seem destitute of foundation." They who resorted to this supposition did so because they failed to discover in the earth itself any disturbing cause of sufficient power to produce the enormous changes that have been brought about—notably those by which the ocean was caused to cover and leave its remains upon high lands and mountains. They argued that a deluge might be produced either by the actual collision or by the near approach of a comet; the writer just quoted favored the former hypothesis, believing that the latter was insufficient to account for the manifested effects. The famous Lalande, however, had previously shown that if a comet as heavy as the earth were to come within six times the distance of the moon it would exert such a powerful attraction upon the waters of our globe as to pull up a tidal wave "2,000 toises above the ordinary sea level, and thus inundate all the continents of the world." In this calculation it was supposed that the comet might remain long enough over one region of the earth to overcome the inertia of the waters, a calculation which another calculator, Du Séjour, showed to be almost impossible. As we are dealing rather with what is curious than what is important, we remark by the way that Lalande's memoir embodying his calculations created a furore in France in 1773, the year of its production. It was to have been read to the Academy of Sciences. It was not read; but its purport was bruited the next day, and of course misunderstood. Lalande was declared to have announced a comet that was to destroy the world in a year, a month, ay, in a week. Such a panic was raised that the police authorities had to demand of the astronomer a prompt and reassuring explanation. This was at once given and published in the *Gazette de France*; but it was of small avail. He was inundated with letters and anxious inquiries, and he determined upon giving full publicity to his calculations. Whether these sufficed to allay the public fears the historian does not inform us.

From the foregoing statements it will have been gleaned that a surpassingly high tide is one of the conceivable consequences, not of an actual collision with, but of mere approach to, a comet. Olbers calculated what would be the tidal effect of the forementioned comet of Encke if it should approach—as some day it may, supposing it does not suffer dissipation, as returning comets hitherto appear to have done—as near to us as the moon. And it was found that *if its attraction should equal that of the earth* the waters of the ocean would be elevated 13,000 feet, overtopping every European mountain except Mont Blanc, and leaving only the inhabitants of the Andes and the Himalayas to repeople the globe. This seems very terrible; happily the fearful result is derived from data containing one unjustifiable assumption, that which we have italicised in the last sentence. In this case, as in others we have cited, the mass of the hypothetically colliding or endangering comet has been fixed far beyond the probable limits. By mass we do not mean bulk, but weight or attractive power. There are no grounds for assuming an ordinary comet's mass to be at all comparable to that of the earth. We are not aware that any actual determination of this datum has ever been made, but it has been proved that the quantity must be insignificantly small. This we know from the oft-cited case of the comet of 1770, known as Lexell's, which twice went right into Jupiter's system, actually getting entangled, so to speak, among his four moons. Now these moons, though they range from 2,000 to 3,400 miles in diameter, have very small masses; that is to say, they are very light—the heaviest of them is only a fortieth the weight of the earth, while the lightest is but a two-hundredth. Had the comet which traversed them been of any respectable weight he would have made havoc among them, and bouleversed their motions. But it was a case of locomotive and cow, and it was "very bad for the coo." Although in mere size the comet was reckoned to be about ten times as large as the greatest of the Jovian satellites, yet its mass was so paltry that it produced no effect upon these little moons; but, on the other hand, was itself enormously influenced by their primary, having been held captive for four months under Jupiter's sway, and, in the end, completely diverted from its former orbit, and sent off upon another, and a totally different one.

There is another fact in connection with this comet which still more closely concerns our present discussion. On the 1st of July, 1770, it actually approached the earth within six times the distance of the moon. Now if the comet had been as great in weight-mass as the earth, Laplace has shown that it would at this distance have so disturbed the earth's orbital motion as to have lengthened the sidereal year by two hours and forty-seven minutes. But it is known that this period does not differ now by so much as two seconds from what it was before the comet came near us, and two seconds is but the five thousandth part of two hours forty-seven minutes; and since the comet did not produce one five-thousandth of the effect it would have had it equalled the earth in mass, it is inferable that its mass was not equal to one five-thousandth of that of the earth. This deduction tends to set at naught the alarming conclusions before alluded to, which were arrived at by assuming a comet's weight to be nearly equal to that of our globe.

But there are comets and comets, and it may be urged that we cannot conclude they are all alike small and gravitationally powerless. Lexell's, however, was, to say the least, a fair sample. When it came nearest to us, the measured diameter of its sphere of nebulosity (for it had no tail) was 59,000 miles, or five times the size of the moon. Its nucleus, which was very bright, had a tenth of this diameter, or nearly 6,000 miles. The memorable comet of 1858, known as Donati's, vast and brilliant as was its vaporous surrounding, was corporeally smaller than Lexell's. Its solid (?) portion, its nucleus, was measured, and found to be at most only 500 miles in diameter, or about one sixteenth that of the earth. Its volume would thus comprise 65,000,000 of cubic miles of matter, about one-eighteenth of the volume of the moon; and if the comet was not composed of denser or heavier matter than our satellite, its mass or weight would be one-eightieth of the moon's, and its gravitational effect at the same distance as small in proportion. Had either this comet or Lexell's come as close to us as the moon, it would scarcely have exercised any appreciable influence on the tides or any other phenomenon or condition which can be affected merely by the mass of gravitational power of a proximate body. Certainly the comet in either case could not have made us its prisoner and carried us away into infinite space, or led us inwards to make fuel for the sun, or to be cindered by close contiguity to the luminary; and this was of old one of the dreaded consequences of a cometary approach.

But may not a comet itself be such a fiery furnace as to affect us scorchingly if it should but pass near us? We are hardly prepared to answer this question in the present state of our knowledge. If only a good comet would make its appearance no doubt some information would be speedily acquired concerning its thermal conditions; for in recent years an instrument has been used for measuring the radiant heat of the moon and stars, which no one had thought of applying when last a bearded star visited us. We allude to the thermo electric pile—the thermometer, for such it is, so wonderfully sensitive that it will detect differences of temperature amounting only to a few millionths of Fahrenheit degree. If another Donati would but exhibit itself we should doubtless soon have grounds for fairly judging whether a comet be an accumulation of hot combustible matter, or merely a body of cool substance glowing by some such property as phosphorescence. This, however, we have learnt within the past four years, thanks to the revelations of the spectroscope, that the light of several small comets which have appeared within this period has been identical with that emitted by the highly heated vapor of carbon. This shows cometary matter, so far, to be largely carbonaceous. But how comes the carbon into a state of apparently hot vapor? Some comets, it is true, have been known to approach the sun sufficiently near to acquire the fervent heat requisite to vaporize carbon; but this could hardly have been the case with the comets in question. The difficulty is removed if we assume that the carbon exists in combination with some decomposing element, such as oxygen or hydrogen. In this condition it is supposable that a moderate amount of solar heat would set up a combustion and satisfy the observed conditions. In the observation by Dr. Huggins, which revealed this carbon-vapor source of cometary light, the actual identity was established between it and the light of an electric spark passing through olefiant gas. It is open to conjecture whether electricity is in any way concerned in producing the light in the case of the comet.

The largely gaseous composition of these comets was further evidenced by their feeble powers of reflection; had there been any considerable amount of solid matter in them they would have exhibited reflected sunlight, which could have been detected by the spectroscope, but which was scarcely discernable. This is a further proof of the extreme tenuity of cometary matter. Still it can hardly be doubted that there is some solid matter in the nuclei of comets. We know for a certainty in two cases that the tracks of comets are besprinkled with meteoric particles. This seems to show either that the comet left the meteors behind it—cast them off as it were like ashes dropped from a locomotive along its route—or that the meteors have been partially gathered into a crowd to form a comet. Either supposition lands us at the conclusion that a comet is an aggregation of meteoric matter. Professor Tait so regards a cometary nucleus in his recently announced theory; and he explains the apparent difficulty presented by the spectroscopic evidence of gaseous constitution by assuming that the small masses composing the crowd impinge on one another, and thus produce the luminous gases which Dr. Huggin's observations have revealed.

The meteoric-aggregation theory is consoling as regards the contingency of a cometary collision; for if a comet is only a thicker, denser crowd of the same scraps of matter that give rise to the now familiar star-showers, then the consequence of its actually colliding with the earth would presumedly be nothing more than an unusually superb display of meteoric pyrotechny. The particles driving at us with planetary velocity would be ignited and burnt up in our atmosphere and their bombardment would be rendered harmless; at most perhaps a few score of the larger masses might come to the earth as they have in former times, though we should not welcome many such as those which were lately found on the shores of Greenland, one of which weighed twenty-one tons. The consequences of a battering even by mere pea-sized meteorites moving with planetary velocity—fifty or sixty times that of a cannon ball—would be fearfully destructive were it not for our atmosphere shield, by which, as Dr. Joule so clearly pointed out twenty-five years ago, "the velocity of the meteoric stone is checked and its living force converted into heat, which at last becomes so intense as to melt the body and dissipate it into fragments too small probably to be noticed in their fall to the ground." This may be the saving condition to which we alluded when we hinted that although there is no known provision of nature for preventing a cometary collision, there may be provision for rendering such an event harmless to the earth's habitants.

And in anticipating actual collision we anticipate the worst, and the worst appears to be something rather to be welcomed for its probable beauty than feared for its possible danger. On one point we want assurance, and that is on the chemical or thermal condition of a formidable looking comet. That such a body would appear is the devout wish of astronomical investigators; they would settle this and other points for their own ends, and then whoever has the will may have the power to indicate still more conclusively than we have done what would be the actual consequences of a cometary collision, if that one chance of such an event in the many millions against it should happen while the earth is in its present form and condition.

A Bad Case of Mother-in-Law.

A case of domestic unquiet has lately excited much public attention in Sacramento, California. Mr. Malone, Secretary of State, has a wife, and a boy nearly 3 years old. Mrs. Malone had been threatening for some time to leave her husband and return to her father and mother. In consequence of these threats, Mr. Malone had engaged a special policeman to watch the house, and, in case Mrs. Malone should carry out her purpose of leaving with bag and baggage, to prevent her from taking away the three-year-old boy. One day lately this special officer was confronted by the father of Mrs. Malone, who drew a pistol, and advised him not to move or raise a rampus if he did not want to be blown through the head. The officer did as he was commanded, and while the father-in-law kept the officer quiet, the mother-in-law and wife cleaned out the house, and took away with them the three-year-old. Mr. Malone found his home nothing but the empty shell of his happiness and domestic peace. He saw that a separation from his wife was inevitable, and accordingly had the child brought into Court under a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order that his proper custodian might be determined by law. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Malone had always been a kind and indulgent husband, while the only grievance shown on the other side was that he insisted upon being master of his own house, and excluded his mother-in-law from his home, he believing her to be the sole cause of differences between himself and wife. The Court promptly gave the custody of the child to the father.

The case excited a great deal of interest and comment, and the sympathies of the whole community were strongly with Mr. Malone. The father-in-law was arrested for acting the part of a domestic robber and kidnapper in the manner he did.

BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be BY FAR the BEST and most EFFICACIOUS Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable places.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box 1029. 66 Liberty-st., New York.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 to 5 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases.

Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

DR. JAMES,

Formerly of James Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., and previous to the Chicago Fire of October last, at 83 Randolph-st., can be found until further notice at 550 West Madison-st. Specialist in the treatment of organic weakness, diseases of the blood, skin, and nervous debility, etc., etc. Consultations confidential.

Dr. Stone, 112 West Madison-st.,

Treats and cures more Chronic, Urinary, and "Special Diseases," and at lower prices than any doctor in Chicago. Nervous Debility permanently cured. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. CURES GUARANTEED. All Female Diseases and "Difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

LOST ENERGY

DESPONDENCY, Grief, Anxiety of Mind, Defective Memory, Bashfulness, Weakness of Mind and Body, all troubles caused by Nervous Debility speedily cured by the only known and sure remedy, used at the OLD WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 137 SYCAMORE-ST., CINCINNATI, O. No pay required of responsible persons until cured. Send two stamps for free circular of advice.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 465 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or indiscretion. Also Female Complaints. All kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand. (Circulars sent free.)

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily Edition, per year, by Mail..........$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail....... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail.......... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail........... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Thursday Morning, August 15, 1872.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

Read and Circulate.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has now ready three STERLING CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS, in pamphlet form, sixteen pages each, being the commencement of a series to be issued during the campaign:

No. 1. Carl Schurz's Great Speech at St. Louis;

No. 2. Sumner's Celebrated Speech in the Senate;

No. 3. Trumbull's Speech at Springfield; together with the Cincinnati Platform, and Mr. Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

Sent on receipt of the price, at following rates:

Single copies, by mail, prepaid, - - - $ 10
50 copies, by mail, - - - - - - - - 1.75
100 copies, by mail, - - - - - - - - 3.00
500 copies, by express, - - - - - - 12.00
1,000 copies, by express, - - - - - - 20.00

Send orders to Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The management of the finances of the State of Pennsylvania, upon which mainly hinges the dissension between the Forney and Cameron Rings, is admirably illustrative, in its way, of the management of the National finances by the Grant Administration, and the general tactics of the Grant leaders. What is true of Pennsylvania Grant politicians is, to a greater or less degree, true of them as a class, with the exception that the personal and political hatreds of Cameron and Forney have become so thoroughly ingrained and inextinguishable that they are willing to disrupt the party rather than yield, and to expose the villanies which lie beneath the surface rather than compromise; and thus the frauds and corruptions of the State Administration are brought out in stronger relief in Pennsylvania than in any other Northern State. The controversy between Forney and Cameron on this question of financial dishonesty has been growing more and more bitter, until, at last, the vigorous manner in which Forney has driven home his charges, and inculpated Cameron and his tools, has forced the Harrisburg Ring into an investigation, which may be termed partial, from the fact that it was ordered on private authority, and conducted by two bank cashiers, and not by official committees regularly organized for that purpose by the Legislature. With all the discount which must be allowed for an investigation conducted by interested parties, devoted to general results, and not to individual corruption, or details of the perversion of public funds to political purposes, the result is sufficiently definite to startle any one. Colonel Forney has charged that the cash supposed to be in the State Treasury was in reality loaned to favorite banks. The investigation confirms the charge. Of the $2,129,000 nominally in the Treasury, $2,060,000 are lent to fifty-four banks all over the State, of which two have failed. None of the names of these banks or bankers are given, and the allegation of Colonel Forney, that they belong to the banks of the Cameron faction, is not disputed. The total amount of cash in the Treasury is shown to be $28,000, somebody's check for $200, and an anonymous due-bill for $1,200. This is the condition of the cash assets of the great State of Pennsylvania, under the administration of Simon Cameron, whom Congress publicly censured, and whom Mr. Lincoln discharged from his Cabinet, and whom Grant takes into his confidence.

We have seen the condition of the cash on hand. What is the condition of the credit of the State? The investigation shows that the debt of the State, in round numbers, is $31,000,000, with an average annual interest of about $1,500,000, both principal and interest of which, by prudent management, could be reduced. The sinking fund, which is its real basis of credit, consists of $9,400,000, every cent of which is in bonds of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. This financial showing is sufficient to account for the fierceness of the struggle between Cameron and his Republican opponents. The Treasury of the State of Pennsylvania is in the hands of Simon Cameron and his faction. If they lose their hold upon it, they are ruined politically if not financially. The gravity of the occasion is shown not only by the combination of Liberal Republicans and Democrats who have leagued against this corruption, but by the fact that the hottest and fiercest phase of the fight are within the ranks of the Grant party itself.

THE BLANTON DUNCAN SIDE-SHOW.

The attempt of Senator Zach. Chandler, and other shrewd and unscrupulous members of the Grant party, to get up a Bourbon, Democratic, die-in-the-last-ditch Convention at Louisville, already shows the ass' ears under the lion's skin. Though its nominal figure-head is Blanton Duncan, a man expelled from the Confederate service for over-issuing Confederate notes, its Secretary and actual manager is J. M. Edmunds, a protege of Zach. Chandler, made by him Postmaster of the United States Senate, Commissioner of Public Lands, and manipulator of this proposed third-party movement. This Edmunds has issued, from Washington, a circular urging the organization of a third party, and the sending of delegates to the Louisville Convention. Not knowing himself the names or whereabouts of any Democrats who intend to take part in this Convention, Mr. Edmunds sends these circulars to prominent Grantites throughout the country, accompanied by the following little note:

WASHINGTON, July 30.

DEAR SIR: Please send the inclosed circular to active Democrats in your district who do not support Greeley and will co-operate in the Louisville Convention. Send me a list of such men in each county immediately.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

There are a certain modicum of vagabonds hanging to the skirts of any political party who will go wherever they can get their expenses paid, and say and do anything that will get their names into print. Quite possibly, Chandler and Edmunds may find some of this class, and may get them together in a convention. Enough is known of the attitude of Democrats everywhere to enable us to state, with entire positiveness, that they will not include a single politician who has ever carried the votes of a county, or had any political constituency or position in any party whatever. Most of them, like Edmunds, will be found to be Grant bummers, assuming the name of Democrats simply to earn their pay, and in the hope of carrying out Chandler's plan of stealing votes from Greeley. The same game has been tried on a thousand times, and is familiar to local politicians of every State in the country. Grant men run it; Grant money pays for it.

We doubt, however, if Chandler & Co. are quite prepared to spend money enough to carry the Blanton Duncan humbug through. They may hold a Convention, if enough "men without a country," like Duncan, can be got into it. But to run an Electoral ticket will require separate Duncan Conventions in every State. These cannot be gotten up without filling them with Grantites. They are expensive; and the printing of Duncan tickets and posters, and the employment of Duncan speakers, all to be paid for out of the Grant treasury, will be a very doubtful diversion of a fund which is running low at the best. On the whole, therefore, the Duncan movement is an unquestionable swindle. Grant papers will advertise it, will style every obscure nobody that takes part in it "an able and highly influential member of the Democratic party," but the disguise is too thin. Nobody will vote for it that would not in any event either stay at home or vote for Grant. Still, if the Grant party want to spend any greenbacks among the Blanton Duncan sort of Democrats, they will find receivers for all the money they have to spare. Nor does it devolve upon us to say that such a partial equalization of wealth on the eve of an election may not prove, on the whole, as beneficial to the world as if its owners kept it in their pockets.

MRS. HARRIS ON FINANCE.

An attempt is being made to intimidate and scare business men everywhere with the notion that, unless Grant is kept at Long Branch and Boutwell is dickering with the Syndicate, we shall have a financial crash. The Chicago *Evening Journal* says that "a prominent Chicago banker, whose name we are not at liberty to give," says that, if Greeley were elected, he would not lend as much money to his customers as he had done before! Well, what would he do with it? Would he keep it idle and lose the interest on it? If he did, perhaps his customers would not lend so much money to him. We do not believe there is any such Chicago banker, though there is no statute in Illinois to prevent fools from going into the banking business. We believe the anonymous banker stands in the same relation to the *Journal* as Mrs. Harris stood to Sairey Gamp,—a mere scapegoat on whom to saddle the responsibility of gossip which she knew to be false, or of opinions which she suspected might be stupid. Whenever Sairey Gamp began a remark with, "Now, as Mrs. Harris said to me only yesterday," an indulgent world struck out the Mrs. Harris as redundancy, and referred the whole conversation to Mrs. Gamp. So with the *Journal's* banker. It is simply the *Journal's* little self, expressing its little opinion, in a little way, on finance.

So far as Mr. Greeley's views on resumption are concerned, whether right or wrong, they are indorsed by Chief Justice Chase, the author of our National Banking system. They are indorsed, also, by the New York Chamber of Commerce,—a body which embodies more financial sagacity than any other representative body of men in the United States. They are indorsed by A. T. Stewart, August Belmont, and other professional financiers whose business transactions count by millions. But, whether they are wise or otherwise, the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency would not cause them to be put in practice unless they received the assent of Congress.

General Grant, before he became President, had the theory that the best way to restore peace was to unite the late Union and Rebel armies in a raid on Mexico, to "clean out" Maximilian, and establish a protectorate from Utah to Guatemala. He did not hesitate to avow this theory of reconstruction to his friends very generally and frankly. But no such theory has ever been put in practice.

We believe, however, that, during Greeley's Presidency, the industry of the country and the assurance of peace will do more to bring greenbacks up to par than any other political event can do. If there are any banking "Sairey Gamps" in Chicago who will refuse to lend out their greenbacks in the fear that they may be repaid in gold, probably they will be found to be the same bankers who predicted, on the day after the fire, that, unless all the banks in Chicago combined to suspend payment to their depositors, there could be no revival of monetary confidence in this city.

ANOTHER SPECIES OF KU-KLUX.

In an article on the Southern negroes and their barbarous practices in North Carolina upon persons of their own color who dared to vote for Judge Merrimon, we, yesterday, adverted to the necessity of bringing this enormous mass of ignorance under some more healthful influences than those of the carpet-bag tribe. It appears now that the same spirit has broken out among the Northern negroes. Our despatches, yesterday, gave the particulars of a negro mob attacking a Greeley meeting at Leavenworth, and of a similar assault by negroes upon a procession at Indianapolis which was going to hear Senator Schurz. We are also credibly informed that threats have been made against colored persons in this city who were inclined to vote for Horace Greeley.

Our laws require that every person of foreign birth shall reside here five years before he can become a citizen, and, since the right of voting in most of the States depends upon citizenship, these persons are practically put upon a probation of five years before they become entitled to the right of suffrage. The obvious intent of this provision of law is to familiarize the new-comer with the institutions of the country and the responsibilities he is to exercise, before putting in his hand a ballot which may offset and neutralize the vote of a native-born citizen, who has acquired this necessary training by a tuition of twenty-one years. So little objection has ever been raised to this five years' probation, even by the foreigners who have been subjected to it, that it may be esteemed to be universally acquiesced in, as a wise restriction upon the extension of the elective franchise to those not familiarized with its use.

The negroes in the North ought to be as capable as the whites of exercising their political rights decently. They ought to know, and do know, that to throw brickbats at their political opponents, and to practice terrorism and coercion upon any lawful voter, are criminal offences. They ought to know that, while most of the prejudice against themselves, as a race, has disappeared, it is very easy for them to revive it by putting themselves in the wrong. The Southern negroes can plead ignorance for such high-handed transactions. The Northern ones cannot.

We hope we shall have no more of these outrages and attempted outrages. It is our hope and desire that the colored people throughout the land shall learn, as speedily as possible, to cast their votes intelligently and for the good of the country. We expect nothing from the present generation of Southern negroes except that they will be the prey of designing rascals. We hope better things of their posterity. It is not in the nature of things that four or five millions of untutored plantation-hands should suddenly be invested with the suffrage without giving a wrench to the whole political fabric. That such a wrench has been given to it is shown by the catalogue of the debts of the Southern States. Education will do its perfect work with the next generation of colored voters; but it is perfectly manifest that the carpet-baggers will never educate them to any good. Their vocation is to steal. They are the worst enemies of the colored men, not excepting the Ku-Klux, for their ravages made the Ku-Klux possible.

The Hon. David Davis, Judge of the Supreme Court, who has been so extensively quoted by the Grant press as a supporter of their candidate, authorizes his friend, Jesse W. Fell, Esq., to say that he intends to vote for Horace Greeley, and that he has never, since the latter's nomination at Cincinnati, had any other intention. Mr. Fell's letter is published in another column.

It is a fact worth noting—brought into prominence by the recent decease of two leading hotel-men of the country, Paran Stevens and Simeon Leland—that one little tract in the most picturesque and sterile part of New England contributed nearly all the men who have given prominence to the American hotel-system, as well as fame and fortune to themselves. Taking Bellows Falls, Vt., as a centre, a sweep of forty miles radius includes Paran Stevens, and the younger Stevens, of Claremont, N. H.; the Leland brothers, of Chester, Vt.; both the Willards, of Washington, from Westminster, Vt.; Hitchcock, long of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, from Drewsville, N. H.; Darling and Griswold, now of the Fifth Avenue, from Walpole, N. H.; Mitchell, of Congress Hall, Albany, from the same place; Gaskell, of the Revere House, Boston, from Bellows Falls; the Gage brothers, lessees of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and John A. Rice, their associate,—the former from Charlestown, N. H., and the latter from Northboro, Mass.; Billings, of the Girard House, Philadelphia, from Wethersfield Bow, N. H.; Waite, of the Brevoort House, from Brattleboro; Hall, of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, from the same region. There is a vast amount of hotel-history wrapped up in this reference. Of those whose names we have given, several are dead, and all will live longest in connection with the reputation of the famous hotels they founded. If some reason be sought why this notable selection of vocation pertains to the locality in question, we can think of none better than that these men all came from a hungry region, suggesting the necessity of good feed.

New York is the best place in the world for a comic paper to die in. Nevertheless, the experiment of trying to make one live there is to be again tried. Never had humorous journalists more to contend against. Beside the countless periodicals that already cater to the popular taste in their columns of "Wit and Humor," "Facetiæ," etc., a new rival has taken the field. The London *Times* has engaged a first-class jester, and bid him devote himself exclusively to American affairs. Day after day this man of merry mind publishes excruciatingly funny things, in which the "Province of St. Louis" vibrates from the "State of Montana" to the "Territory of Memphis." His last venture is in political news. We learn that Grant has "at present 190 Electors against 76 pledged to support his antagonist." We are also informed that, "if the whole Electoral vote of the Federation were fused together to form a Plebiscite," the results would be good. On both these points, our writer is sure. He is not always so confident, for he thinks that "Connecticut and Vermont will probably go with the New England States," but it is not certain. This is as good as the antique jest of the Dutch taking Holland. If the *Times* keeps this mirth-maker on its staff, we fail to see how any other comic paper can hope to compete with it.

In 1860, the negroes were "the slaves." During a great part of the war, they were "the contrabands." In 1865, they were "the freedmen." They gradually outgrew that and became "the freemen," and now that title, too, has about disappeared. The extinction of these nicknames, each of them referring a little less clearly than its predecessor to the days of utter degradation, shows how the colored race has gradually risen in popular estimation. This rise will continue, if they will allow it to do so. If, however, they suffer designing demagogues, of the Boutwell stamp, to sway them by appeals to the prejudice of race, that prejudice will inevitably be re-awakened on the other side, to their lasting disadvantage. If, too they and their pretended friends parade as humorous some fool's saying: "I don't know nothing about the debt, or taxation, or any of your reforms, or such things, but I'm goin' to vote for Grant 'cause my old massa votes for Greeley," they must expect to be treated with the contempt that such puerile folly deserves. The negroes have been children long enough; it is time they grew to be men.

"If Greeley is elected, the Confederate debt will be paid, and the emancipated slaves will be paid for out of the United States Treasury." These two charges have been made by half-a-dozen prominent Grant orators, and re-echoed by the meaner sort of organs everywhere. Both orators and organ-grinders know that the fourth section of the Fourteenth Amendment declares: "But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void." That is the supreme law. If Jefferson Davis were President, if both Houses of Congress were controlled by ex-slave-holders and holders of Confederate bonds, and if the Legislatures of twenty-four States were also in their hands, even then not a slave could be paid for, and not a dollar of the Confederate debt discharged.

The "fighting editor," the journalist who backs with his fist or revolver what his colleague's pen has written, is a being not unknown to the columns of Western papers and the streets of Western towns. He is not, as is generally thought, indigenous to America. His profession was created in France, during the reign of Charles X. M. Constant de Rebecque, editor of the *Minerva*, became sated with duels, and hired a fencing-master to sign his articles and slay his attackers. Within a year, five officers of the King's body-guard fell under his sword. He received and accepted a challenge from three-and-twenty young officers at the St. Cyr Military College, agreeing to fight them all, in turn. They, however, adopted their enemy's plan, and hired a rival bravo, Chocquart, to meet this one. The duel lasted three-quarters of an hour, and ended in the death of M. Rebecque's champion. Did the editor despair? He instantly engaged Chocquart at a higher salary than the St. Cyrians could offer, and thenceforth wrote what he would.

When the New York Custom House was investigated, the testimony of Mr. Wm. H. Townley, Assistant Appraiser, proved that Tom Murphy had tried to use the Custom House influence to back the Republican State Convention in the Conkling interest. Mr. Townley has not been held in high favor since. A few days ago, he was summarily dismissed without warning or explanation. The vacancy caused by the promotion of a subordinate to his place was filled by the appointment of a brother-in-law of Tom Murphy. This is a direct violation of the spirit of Civil Service Reform, at a time when the organs are grinding out praises of Grant's devotion to that Reform almost loudly enough to drown Carpenter's cry: "It's a preposterous delusion," and Butler's declaration: "It's a cheat." Mr. George W. Curtis will doubtless carefully refrain from commenting on this little incident.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has applied the method of making census returns in that city to the manufacture of railroads, and in this manner offsets the fourteen railroads which centre at Chicago, have their depots and offices here, and make Chicago their starting point, with eighteen railroads which the *Democrat* claims centre at St. Louis. Of this number, two or three are not yet commenced, one or two are not yet finished, three or four have neither of their termini at St. Louis, and are hundreds of miles away. In making up the list, every road which happens to have the word "St. Louis" in its title is pressed into service. On this principle, the Chicago list might have been swelled almost endlessly, and, if to these were added the different roads comprised in one, as in the case of the Chicago & Northwestern, the list would be still further increased. According to St. Louis statements, the circle in which that city is set down as the centre seems to embrace nearly the whole of North America, and every rail which has been laid down in this country except for horse-car purposes.

Some of the Grant papers are distorting Mr. Trumbull's statement, quoted from the report of the Civil Service Commissioners, so as to make it mean that one-fourth of our revenue is stolen *after* it has been collected. This would make the amount stolen in the process of transmission from the Collectors to the Treasury about $95,000,000. What the Civil Service Commissioners estimated was, that one-fourth more revenue would be collected were it not for the "Addition, Division, and Silence" which are going on between those who ought to pay the revenue and those who ought to collect it. Instead of collecting $383,000,000 as now, we would then collect $478,000,000. The statement was certified to by Mr. Curtis, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and by other gentlemen who support Grant. But we have failed to find in *Harper's Weekly* any cartoon representing the diversion into private pockets of this $95,000,000 which should go into the Treasury.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has discovered that the election of Horace Greeley will involve these results:

1. Any white man can, at any time, "'kill a nigger' in the South."

2. There would be at once a "war of extermination against the blacks."

3. "In two years, the entire black race would be driven from the South, if not from the country."

The fact that a respectable journal publishes such stuff is an illustration of the wonderful elasticity of the average journalist's conscience during a campaign. It is an illustration, too, of the profound contempt which the *Democrat* has for the colored voters it is fishing for, when it baits its hook with such preposterous lies, and expects to land its fish.

For many years the marriage-tie of Maryland was a very sacred one. Release from it was almost an impossibility. Afterwards, three years' desertion was made sufficient ground of divorce. Under this law, the record of the State is said to have been as bad as that of Indiana or Illinois. To check the evil, the Judges have been given power to forbid the party guilty of desertion from marrying again. This has at once almost destroyed the demand for divorce-blanks, for it is a curious fact that people who slip out of one matrimonial noose almost invariably do so for the sake of slipping into another. If forbidden to do this, they are often content to bear the ills they have.

Louisiana planters are distressed by the deterioration of the sugar-cane in that State. It is a tropical plant, and slowly changes (for the worse) under a semi-tropical sky. The sap becomes thinner, and the proportion of hard, woody fibre increases every year, so that heavy and costly machinery has to be used to crush out the juice. It is proposed to import a fresh stock of cane for planting from the Dutch East Indies, and an experienced man has already been sent out to make the needed arrangements. It is believed that the damage of exhaustion can be thus averted, and the sugar industry of the State restored to its former prosperity.

POLITICAL.

Governor Palmer, James C. Robinson, and General Charles Black are announced for speeches at Carrollton, Thursday, Aug. 22.

—John A. Logan began his "dirty work" in the Illinois Legislature, by advocating a measure to exclude free negroes from the State. He was then, as now, opposed to Greeley.

—The Rev. D. B. Turney, of Metropolis, a prominent and influential Methodist preacher in Southern Illinois, has declared for Greeley.

—The only doubt in Connecticut will be whether the majority for Greeley shall be over 5,000. We are confident that it will exceed that number.—*New Haven Register.*

—Some excitement has been produced at Tipton, Iowa, by the Postmaster, W. H. Morrow, coming out for Greeley and making preparations to start a paper.

—The Palmer-Kasson war loses the Des Moines District to Grant irretrievably. The Davenport *Gazette* (Grant) says:

There is a general row at the State Capital. The *Register* and *Republican* are pouring hot shot into each other on the Congressional question, and the *Leader*, having mixed in, has become involved in a quarrel with its political friends. Politics have a foggy look in that quarter.

—James Dinsmoor, of Sterling, Ill., formerly Republican member of the Legislature from Whiteside County, is spoken of as the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Fifth District.

—From the extent to which Administration papers in Northeastern Iowa are abusing the Hon. S. P. Adams, we are led to suspect that he is the coming man for Congress in the Third District, on the Greeley ticket.

—The Monroe County *Republican*, published at Sparta, Wis., by Ex-Senator D. W. C. Wilson, has come out for Greeley.

—The *Mendonian*, a lively little paper at Mendon, St. Joseph County, Mich., is out for Greeley.

—In the Wheeling District of West Virginia, Captain Hanson Criswell, Administration, withdraws from the candidacy for Congress in favor of J. J. Davis, the present Democratic member, whose opponent is Ben. Wilson, a Liberal Democrat. Mr. Davis says of himself:

I am opposed to both Grant and Greeley, and shall vote for neither; but I expect to give my earnest support to the nominees of the Louisville Convention.

"Anything to beat Greeley."

—Oliver P. Morton, at Rushville, Ind., indorsed Grant's morality. But we submit that Morton's ideas of a moral man are exceedingly degraded.

—John Shane, a member of the Iowa Senate, from Benton County, is said to be for Greeley.

—One of Grant's Postmasters, says:

It is a pity the slave-drivers had not killed Sumner while they were about it.

—The New York *World* says that Tom Murphy will be a candidate for Congress, the new apportionment having been arranged so as to make Murphy a resident of the only Republican district of the city.

—There are four State tickets in the field in Louisiana, two Greeley factions dividing on Warmoth and anti-Warmoth, and two Grant factions dividing on Casey and anti-Casey. The candidates for Governor, and their classification, are Colonel John McEnery, of Ouachita, anti-Warmoth; Colonel Davidson B. Penn, of New Orleans, Warmoth; Colonel William Pitt Kellogg, of New Orleans, Casey; P. B. S. Pinchback (colored) of New Orleans, anti-Casey. At this writing, an observer would predict that Pinchback (a tool of Warmoth) who has "flopped" from Grant to Greeley and back again, will in due time consummate the transfer of his followers to the Custom House power for a seat in Congress, and that Warmoth will trade off his followers for a seat in the United States Senate.

—Wendell Phillips is soon to harness in again with Mr. Garrison, and join in attacking Mr. Sumner and supporting Grant.

—Colonel Albert S. Berry will run as an independent candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Kentucky.

—It has just been discovered "from good authority" that Carl Schurz is acting politically from the direction of Bismarck—and, in case Grant—who is under German displeasure—can be beaten, Schurz is to be fully reinstated in the "Faderland," and made a Knight of the Iron Cross.

—The city of Lexington, on Monday last, polled a total vote of 3,727, being 180 in excess of the vote of Covington at the same election. Now, when it is remembered that the population of Lexington does not reach 15,000, while that of Covington is near 30,000, the wonderful enfranchising capacity of the Fifteenth Amendment will be faintly appreciated, perhaps.

This extract throws some light on the results of the late Kentucky elections.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—Among the new men for Congress, named on the Grant side in Massachusetts, are: William A. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; William Whiting, formerly Solicitor of the War Department; Daniel W. Gooch and John B. Alley, both ex-Congressmen; Horatio G. Knight, of Northampton; Edward L. Pierce, of Canton; Benjamin W. Harris, of Bridgewater; J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge; Eugene L. Norton, of Charlestown.

—James McL. Shafter, once Secretary of State of Vermont, is actively campaigning in California for Greeley.

—The call for a Greeley ratification meeting at Rochester, N. Y., this (Thursday) evening, is signed by over 500 Republicans, at the head of whom are ex-Lieutenant Governor Henry R. Selden, State Treasurer Thomas Raines, County Treasurer George N. Deming, William H. Briggs, Joseph A. Stull, George Raines, Samuel D. Porter, D. D. S. Brown, P. M. Crandall, W. J. Fowler, George G. Munger Thomas Hawks, E. H. Warfield.

—Nearly six hundred Republicans of Steuben County, N. Y., have signed the Greeley Roll, headed by Senator Gabriel T. Harrower, and Stephen T. Hayt, late Senator and Canal Commissioner.

—Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, got only 16 out of 221 white votes in his own township.

—Ten days after the death of Michael Carre, the French artist, his dog died with grief for the loss of his master. Wonder if any of Grant's bull-pups would die of grief if *their* master were to do his country the kindness to perish young?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

PERSONAL.

Caldwell cost Grant $800,000.

—Longfellow went to see Longfellow the other day.

—John Craig, of Rochester, N. Y., has left $105,000 for various Universalist institutions.

—Nilsson will continue to sing. Matrimony has never yet shut a woman's mouth.

—Lupo, the premier danseuse, is resting at her farm, Bound Brook, N. J.

—Nat. B. Baker, Adjutant General of Iowa, is said to be in a very critical physical condition,—unable to attend to business of any kind.

—Mr. Alexander, a prominent merchant of Paris, Mo., attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday of last week.

—Charles S. May, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has been ill now several weeks, and his illness has assumed a most dangerous and painful character.

—Strauss has returned to his home in the suburbs of Vienna, and is regaling his countrymen with marvellous tales of the United States.

—Samuel G. Bowdlear, of the oldest house at Boston in the flour trade, died last week. The deceased spent his whole business life of forty-five years in the "old stand," established in 1790.

—The Rev. Dr. George Putnam is the oldest settled clergyman in Boston now in sole charge of a church. He is in the forty-second year of his ministry.

—Because the Bishop of Ohio made his appearance in "his ordinary black walking dress" during a recent ceremony in Westminster Abbey, some regret is expressed by English clerical journals.

—Dr. B. F. Marshall, of Liscomb, Iowa, having unexpectedly become heir to a large fortune, donates to the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, $10,000.

—Mrs. Gertrude Winder, widow of Brigadier General Winder, who commanded the American forces at the battle of Bladensburg, has been awarded a pension, in accordance with the act of Feb. 14, 1871. She is now a resident of New York, and 94 years of age.

—The Rev. Cameron F. McRae, a minister of the Protestant Church, who died in Davidsonville, Md., on Thursday week, graduated at West Point in the class with General Joseph E. Johnston, and served for several years in the army, taking part in the Florida campaign, before he studied for the ministry.

Judge David Davis for Greeley.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

JUDGE DAVIS FOR GRANT.—Mr. Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, who has been spending some weeks among family friends at Stockbridge and Lenox, Mass., left for his home at Bloomington, Ill., on Monday. As is consistent with his high position, he takes no part in the present contest; but is, nevertheless, very frank and unreserved in the expression of the opinion that the election of Greeley would be detrimental to the business interests of the country. For this reason he prefers Grant.—*New York Times.*

The foregoing paragraph, and others of a kindred character, have been freely circulated by the Grant organs, without any better reason than that the wish is father to the thought. They may be dismissed in the briefest manner, as being without the least foundation in fact. We are authorized to say explicitly, since the question has thus been raised, that Judge Davis intends to vote for Mr. Greeley, and never proposed to vote for General Grant. If there was no better reason for such a determination, the fact that he himself was a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention, imposes an honorable obligation to support its nominee, which he would be the last man not to recognize.

The above paragraph is taken from the Washington *Daily Patriot* of the 9th inst., and, in order to have something authoritative from Judge Davis on the subject, I yesterday called his attention to it, and he authorized me to say that his position on the Presidential question is correctly stated therein, by the editor of the *Patriot*.

He further says he never entertained the thought of not abiding in good faith the result of the Cincinnati Convention, and that he intends to vote for Mr. Greeley.

A despatch from this city on this subject, which appeared in the *Inter-Ocean* of the 9th inst., presents an additional reason for asking you to give the foregoing a place in THE TRIBUNE. Very respectfully, yours,

JESSE W. FELL.

Nuisances.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The attention of the Board of Health is called to Hubbard street, between Union and Desplaines, where they will find a mass of decaying filth and dirt at the side of the street, which pollutes the whole neighborhood. Also, if they investigate closely, they will find under the sidewalk on said street, near the corner of Milwaukee avenue, a mass of manure, which has been lying a little too long to smell agreeably. J. K. B.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.

Enamored but Obstinate.

A Saratoga correspondent says: Young P——, who is the heir to corner lots, houses, stocks, mortgages, etc., married a fine young lady nearly as well endowed. They truly esteemed each other, but were so equal in fortune that no duress nor assertion of marital superiority could bend the wealthy bride. I will give an instance where she was resolved. The husband's greatest pleasure of the year is to come to Saratoga and drink the waters which he fancies are indispensable to his health and good regimen. The wife is averse to drinking mineral waters, and has fallen into a monomania that her growing obesity requires her to go to the sea shore and bathe in the surf. They separate every year, after the only quarrel of the twelvemonth, upon this issue, she resorting to Newport, he to the Springs. He swears that the sea air gives him the hay fever. She says Saratoga accumulates flesh and interferes with her motion. From little to big the strife has waged, until Mrs. P—— is at all times ready to avow that men come to Saratoga to gamble, and that the society here is coarse and commercial, while the horrible suspicion has seized P—— that his wife is flirting with somebody by the briny tide. A divorce suit is pending between these enamored but obstinate people, and unless a seaside Saratoga be found, combining the attractions of both places, another domestic fire will go out upon the divided altar of fashionable summer resorts.

The Increase of Population in Europe.

Dr. E. Decaisne, in a note communicated to the Paris Academy of Science, shows that from the triple point of view of the fecundity of marriages, of the absolute number of births, and of the excess of births over deaths, France occupies the lowest place of all the European States. In Prussia 100 marriages gives 460 children; in France the same number of marriages give only 300 children. In Prussia the number of births for each 100 of the population, generally, is 3.98 per annum; in France there are only 2.55. In Prussia the excess of births over deaths in each million of the population is 13,000 per annum, while in France it only amounts to 2,400. "If we may admit," says Dr. Decaisne, "the conclusion from the above figures, that the doubling of the population of France, despoiled of two of its finest provinces, and by unheard-of disasters, will require 170 years to be effected, while that of Prussia will require only 42 years, Great Britain 52, and Russia 56, some estimate may be made of the amount of evil that has befallen this country."

GALLICIA AND VOLHYNIA.

A Trip from Vienna to Gitomir.

Krakau, Przemysl, and Lemberg—The Ruthenes and the Mazures.

Wealth of the Carpathian Mountains—The Czar's Officials.

Railroading in Russia—Habits of the People—Good Reasons for the Prevalence of Cholera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GITOMIR, Volhynia, July 18.

From the many glowing and rose-colored descriptions by American correspondents of Russia, her immense wealth, power, and progress, I, like thousands of others who are readers of American newspapers, was led into the erring belief that Russia makes greater progress in her march to a higher civilization than any other nation of the European Continent. Having travelled over most of the western portion of the Continent, and studied to some extent its people, I was anxious to become also acquainted somewhat with this northern Colossus and Turkish bugbear.

From Vienna I took my route over the Kaiser Ferdinand Nordbahn, *via* Oaderberg, to

KRAKAU,

the once miniature Republic. After the three Powers—Russia, Prussia, and Austria—had divided Poland among themselves, they could not agree to whom Krakau and its surrounding country should fall; so, at a later period, Napoleon constituted it a Republic under the protectorate of all the three Powers. Thus it continued until 1846, when Austria incorporated it into Gallicia. It lies in a flat hollow, and almost in a swamp. Of late, the Austrian Government has commenced to fortify it. Being not far from the frontier of both Prussia and Russia, it is destined, in the event of some future war, to play an important part. The country around Krakau is undulating. The fields in this part of Gallicia produce large quantities of potatoes, buckwheat, and oats. The latter are, to a large extent, made into bread by the Ruthenes who inhabit the Carpathian Mountains. The next important city we come to on this road is Tarnow, where, only a few days before my arrival, a large reaper trial had taken place, in which an American reaper took the prize over its English competitors. Between Tarnow and the next important town, Przemysl, the country is sandy and barren. Nothing but oats is to be seen. Przemysl (pronounce it Pchemisl) is finely situated on the River Szan, at the edge of the Carpathians, which extend their spurs far into Volhynia. The River Szan is the dividing line between

THE RUTHENES AND THE MAZURES,—

the former being on the right bank of the river, as well as in the Carpathians, and the latter on the left. To a stranger, the distinction between a Ruthen and a Mazur is not apparent; but a native will, at first sight, tell you the difference between the two. Both classes constitute the peasantry of Gallicia. Their language and habits, however, are not the same. The Mazures are active, while the Ruthenes are indolent, and are loth to work the soil. The Mazures are the true Poles, who, during the reign of Kasimir the Great, King of Poland, were brought into Gallicia, from Mazuria,—in those days a principality around Warsaw. The Ruthenes are the indigenous people of Gallicia, and differ from their kinspeople, the Ruthenes of Russia, in this: that the latter belong to the Greek non-united Church, while the former belong to the Greek united, and acknowledge the Pope as the head of the Church. The Mazures are Roman Catholics. In the present political reconstruction of Gallicia, Ruthens and Mazures stand in direct opposition to each other. The Ruthenes claim the country lying on the right of the River Szan as their own, and wish to have it formed into an entire separate autonomy, with an independent Legislature and Government, subject, not to that of Gallicia, but to the Central Government and Reichsrath at Vienna. Add to this fact that both these elements are, in turn, not very kindly disposed toward the Polish noblemen who constitute the gentleman-farmers of Gallicia, and the political prospect of this member of the Austrian monarchy is not the most flattering. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that, in spite of his outspoken dissatisfaction with the present status of his country, the Gallician Pole considers his country the elysium of political freedom as compared with Russian Poland, where neither political or religious feeling is accorded to its inhabitants. Of this, however, I shall come to speak in my next.

We reached Lemberg, the

PRESENT CAPITAL OF GALLICIA,

in about 26 hours after leaving Vienna. Travelling by rail is, at best, very tedious and tiresome in every part of Europe; but, in Poland and Southwestern Russia, it is even more than tedious,—it is almost unbearable, owing to the stupid overbearance of railroad conductors and station-agents, and the slow, dog-trot motion of the trains, the average speed being but about 12 to 15 miles per hour. While Gallicia was part of the Polish Kingdom, Lemberg was but an insignificant market-town. Krakau was the capital of ancient Poland; later, Warsaw. After the partition, the capital of Gallicia was to have been at Przemysl, where there is yet a Royal castle, that dates back to the Polish dynasty; but the influence of a Polish lady who owned large estates around Lemberg caused the Governor General to designate the latter place as the capital of Gallicia.

Between Lemberg and Podvoloczizka, the frontier town between Gallicia and Russia, the country resembles very much the southern part of Illinois; but the soil, which is a rich clay, is but poorly cultivated. All agricultural implements bear yet the stamp of an antediluvian age. Notwithstanding that the Carpathian Mountains are rich in iron ores, most of the plows used in this part of the country are either wholly of wood, or else they are made of but poor iron material. Speaking of the Carpathians, they resemble, in many respects, the Alleghany Mountains. Within their bowels lies dormant an

INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

It only requires the energies of an enterprising and industrious people to bring to the surface the vast quantities of petroleum, coal, iron, and other precious minerals. Englishmen, ever on the alert to seize opportunities for making money, have gone to work in these mountains in search of petroleum. At Barysiau, a rich mine of naphtha wax, adapted for moulding into candles, is being very successfully worked. You are well aware that the rock-salt mines of Gallicia are the most extensive in existence, and a source of great revenue to the Austrian Government. With all these great natural advantages, the general appearance of the country is sluggish, and, except the Jews, who seem to have, in Little Russia, as well as in Gallicia, the trade of the country and most of the industrial branches in their hands, the people in the rural districts lack both industry and enterprise.

Arrived at Podvoloczizka, one has to leave the cars, that bring you without change from Vienna, in order to purchase a ticket from here to Wolosyczka, the first Russian village, and to re-enter the same train, that, in about fifteen minutes, takes you over a small river into

THE DOMINIONS OF THE CZAR.

Everything around you tell at once that you have entered a country, where the will of one man is its law. On the Russian side of the dividing river, the revenue-guard, with his musket and sword, gives you to understand, even while he presents arms to the passing train, that Russia, like the United States, has not adopted as yet the principles of Bastiat. As soon as the train reaches the depot of Wolosyczka, the passengers are marched off, between white-coated and white-capped Custom House officers, into a large room, after their passports are taken charge of by the officer standing at the door. The examination of baggage, which takes place in this large room, is very critical. I saw an instance where a passenger who had some new shirts confiscated, because he could not remember the exact price he had paid for them, whereby they might estimate the duty on them. These Russian Custom House officers, as well as those connected with the Post Office Department, consider themselves as special deputies of their despotic master, not only to perform the duties they are appointed for, but to

WATCH OVER AND SPY INTO

the business of every one that comes into contact with them. So, for instance, while I was mailing a letter at the Post Office of Smerinka, the Postmaster, before he would sell me any stamps, insisted upon learning my name and business. The Russian official uses about as little despatch in the performance of his duty as the Arab or Turk. Two precious hours are lost to the traveller by the viseing of his passport,—a work that could be performed in about as many minutes.

At Wolosyczka, the aspect of

RAILROAD TRAVELLING

changes to a great extent. The cars are built on the American plan, but much smaller, and are not as good or elegant. However, they are more comfortable than those in Austria and Germany. The conductors, who are all young men, and sons of army or other public officers, are uniformed in a black tunic, with a blue sash tied around their waists, and a white, flat, and Scotch-like cap. On each train there is a chief conductor, who is not uniformed, and who shows himself only when the train starts, when, attended by all the sub-conductors of the train, he makes the round of inspecting the tickets. The conductors, unlike with us, can collect no fares, for no passenger is admitted on board of the train without a ticket. This rule, which is very advantageous to the railroads, compels passengers to be punctual, for he who has not his ticket bought at least five minutes before the starting of the train, is left. There are, like on all other European railroads, three classes of cars; but, unlike in Northern Germany, the third class in this part of Russia is worse than our emigrant trains. The second is only tolerable, on account of the crowded state in which the passengers are obliged to be, resulting from the lack of cars, and on account of the bad odor of garlic and raw cucumbers, in which the Russian *voyageur* of even the better class loves to indulge. I could scarcely believe my eyes when I saw that my *vis-a-vis* pulled out of his big coat pocket a couple of raw cucumbers, and consumed them without even a pinch of salt, as we would an apple. At the nearest station where the train halted, he got off and went straight for a big tub that contained the water that is destined for the thirsty passengers, and drank more than two quarts thereof. After re-entering the car, he repeated the cucumber dose, with the only difference that he seasoned his repast by the addition of a half a pound or so of raw garlic. Visions of cholera came suddenly before me. I thought to myself, How can it be otherwise but that these people, living as they do, should invite the fiend into their embrace? It is not necessary for the Asiatic scourge to come here. The diet and mode of living of the common people in these provinces are sufficient to

MAKE CHOLERA AS INDIGENOUS

to their soil as it is to Mecca or Medina. The filthy condition of the mud-huts of the peasants, as well as the unclean and unwholesome diet of not only the latter, but also of the poorer class of Jews in Russian cities, does more for the furtherance and spreading of the plague over Europe and America than people generally may have an idea of. At present the scourge is confined to the larger cities. In this city there are only exceptional cases; but in Kieff, which is about twelve hours' ride by stage from here, the victims are nearly 80 a day. In Odessa, there are about 40 cases a day. I can see no signs of any steps taken by the Government or the city authorities against the spread of the disease. There is

NO SUCH THING

as sanitary measures or regulations known here about; but—pardon!—I saw yesterday a policeman marching along the sidewalk, calling out, in a loud voice, to the occupants of the stores and *boutiques*, to come and clean the street in front of their places of business. Very soon after, I saw here and there sundry individuals emerging from stores, dwellings, etc., with broom in hand, and go through the motion of sweeping for about five minutes. The result was the changing of the filth, garbage, and dirt from the centre of the street towards the sidewalk, where it was left to be removed again by the wind and other elements of Nature. I am told that, both in Moscow and St. Petersburg, the old Russian custom of every proprietor or occupant of a dwelling or store, being obliged to sweep the street in its front, is but in practice with this difference only: that whereas, in smaller cities like Gitomir, they leave the swept dirt in the gutter, where it forms a kind of stratum, or is removed by wind and rain; the city authorities of St. Petersburg and Moscow have the filth removed as fast as it is swept up.

The subject of my next letter will be a description of the three provinces of

VOLHYNIA, PODOLIA, AND KIEFF,

as well as of their agricultural resources and their inhabitants. It will, most likely, be dated from this city, whose name of Gitomir signifies the City of Rye, probably owing to the fact that the surrounding country, which is very picturesque, produces more rye than wheat. The immediate vicinity of Gitomir reminds me strongly of the country on the Vermillion River, in La Salle County, Illinois. The general appearance of the Tetherif, with its rocky bed, is very much like its American brother. The similarity goes even so far that its waters drive the mill-stones of a large grist-mill, built by an American on the American plan.

GYULA.

THE ORLEANS.

Funeral of the Duc De Guise.

Dreux (July 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Duc de Guise has been snatched from among us suddenly by an attack of scarlet fever, the danger of which had not been foreseen. Already somewhat fatigued by his continued studies, he went to bathe, a few days ago, and, upon leaving the bath, experienced a certain indisposition. The medical men who were called in having declared that there was no cause for uneasiness, the Duc d'Aumale set out for Aix-les-Bains. Scarcely had he arrived there when he was summoned by telegraph back to Paris, where he arrived only in time to receive the last breath of his son, who died during the night of the 24th-25th ult.

The whole princely family dispersed to the four corners of France was immediately informed of the sad event, and this morning, at 5 o'clock, the first carriage of the special train which conveyed the coffin brought to Dreux the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duc de Montpensier, the Duc d'Alencon, and Prince Czartorisky, as well as the Comtesse de Paris, the Duchesse d'Alencon, the Princesse Blanche de Nemours, and the Princesse de Salerne.

At 5 o'clock in the morning more than 300 persons, among whom were the Duc Decazes, M. Lambert St. Croix, M. Cornelis de Witt, General de Chambaud-Latour, MM. Paul de Remusat, d'Haussonville, de Mornay, de Montesquiou, de Broglie, and many others, assembled at the St. Lazaire station, where the special train for Dreux was in waiting.

A few minutes after 5 the train started, and only stopped at the station at Versailles, where about 100 persons,—Deputies, officers, and others,—joined those who had come from Paris. The train immediately resumed its journey, and proceed at full speed to Dreux. From time to time along the line of railway we came upon groups of peasants assembled. The men raised their caps, the women gently made the sign of the cross, and all watched with eager curiosity a train which appeared at that unusual hour with a funeral car at its head. Were these country people aware that it was almost the entire surviving family of their old King, Louis Philippe, who were travelling in the rear of that funeral-car, which bore the body of his grandson? And did the Prince de Joinville, who accompanied those remains, recall that young and dashing naval officer, who, thirty-two years ago, brought back in the Belle Poule the ashes of him whose nephew was to seize upon the throne of Louis Philippe?

By the side of the Prince de Joinville was the old Princesse de Salerne, who appeared to have been weeping during the whole of the journey. A daughter of Marie Therese, a sister of Marie Louise, a niece of Marie Antoinette, having endured exile with the Duchesse d'Aumale, her daughter, she had just returned to France at the instance of the Duc de Guise, the only surviving being who attached her affections to earth, and suddenly, without any previous warning, she is called upon to witness the destruction of her last earthly hope.

Those whom this melancholy ceremony had attracted to Dreux could not fail to remark the pale, worn, sorrow-stricken countenance of the Duc d'Aumale. The unhappy father was bowed down: his face, bent toward the ground, was seamed with the lines of grief, and the agonized expression of his eyes showed that he had no tears left to bewail his loss.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the painful scene on the arrival of the funeral train at Dreux. The Princes and Princesses of the Orleans family, gathered in a half circle round the Duc d'Aumale, wept silently while the coffin was being removed from the railway carriage. Some hundreds of spectators who had come from Paris all in mourning, remained immovable, respecting their deep sorrow. Outside the station an enormous crowd collected noiselessly, carefully leaving a clear space for the passage of the funeral party and the great funeral-car, drawn by four white horses, whose drapery bore the emblems of the Orleans family, and whose waving plumes overtopped the throng assembled along the gradually rising road that leads to the chateau, as it slowly traversed the streets of the town.

There are few more charming places than Dreux. Embosomed in verdure, bathed yesterday morning in the glowing rays of a glorious sun, it lies beneath the grassy slopes, upon the summit of which is placed the mortuary chapel of the House of Orleans, whose dome crowns the hill. The melancholy procession ascended this hill, its numbers increasing as it advanced, preceded by the chanting of priests and accompanied by the sympathetic murmurs of the spectators. The impression produced was really affecting when the procession arrived at the summit of the hill, when the church-bells were tolling ruefully, when the sombre procession made its slow way up the slope, and when the silver-nailed coffin, which contained the Prince's body, was being conveyed into the interior of the chapel. From the roofs of some neighboring houses were displayed tri-colored flags, half-mast high, in token of mourning, and the small town signified its sympathy by absolute silence.

The chapel, which has been converted into a *chapelle ardente*, was soon filled to its utmost limits. The Princes and Princesses reverently kneeling and shedding silent tears of grief; and after the funeral ceremony those present passed one by one before the coffin to pay their last token of respect to the mortal remains it contained, and then ranged themselves on either side to allow the coffin to be lowered into the vault, whither only the members of the family followed. That was the most affecting moment. The coffin was lowered into the vault; the old Princess de Salerne and the Duc de Montpensier went forward as though broken down by sorrow; the Princes and Princesses followed. Then from the depths of the vault we heard again those chants more funeral than before. From time to time sounds arose which told that the coffin was being placed upon the bier, and was being removed to the place it was destined to occupy. At that moment the grief of the Duc d'Aumale became overpowering, and it was with difficulty that he could be induced to quit the sombre scene where twenty-four last resting places await the future occupants.

Already the Duc and Duchess d'Orleans, a young Duke, and another child, lie there, but all have not yet arrived whose places are marked out, and who it is intended shall repose there. The old King and Queen do not yet occupy the great central tomb which is destined for them. Vacant also are the tombs prepared for the Duchesses de Nemours, d'Aumale, and de Montpensier, and the spaces provided for the Prince de Conde and his brother; these at present all rest in hospitable England; they have not yet quitted the shades of Twickenham. The laws of exile seem yet to have been abrogated in favor of the dead.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

There was a distressing rumor in Springfield, Monday, that Jacksonville had been destroyed by a hurricane.

—John P. Tompkins, druggist, at Peoria, finds that $15 have been abstracted from his money-drawer by rats.

—On Friday the city editor of the Galena *Bulletin*, writing about the aurora, said: "Here, we lean over the verge of the infinite, longing to grasp its mysteries, lost in the profundities of immensity." He found himself, however, in time to draw a week's wages on Saturday.

—A bloody knife has been found near the trail of the murderer of Mrs. Matthews, of Knox County, across the cornfield, near the premises. Two men swear this is the knife of John Marion Osborne, now in jail here on suspicion of being the murderer. One of the men borrowed the knife of Osborne the Saturday preceding the murder. The other saw Osborne sharpening it on the following Monday.—*Peoria Democrat.*

—The wife of Robert Miller, of Lacon, last Saturday evening, undertook to fill a burning kerosene lamp, which exploded, and her child, sitting at the table, was burned to death.

—Colonel John Strawn, a brother of Jacob Strawn, the great stock-raiser, died recently at Lacon, from injuries received by being thrown out of a wagon.

WISCONSIN.

Ashland, on Lake Superior, has now houses, and hopes to have 300 by the 1st of December.

—The Milwaukee assessment rolls foot up $45,567,795—an increase of $2,481,769.

—A grass-widow and a young unmarried man were fined $5 and costs for kissing each other, while riding through the streets of Prairie du Chien, one Sabbath recently.

—The game law expires on Thursday of this week, Aug. 15. From reliable sources we learn that game is remarkably plenty this year, and a well-supplied and cheap game market may be expected this fall.—*Watertown Republican.*

—It turns out that the yield of wheat in this section is far better than expected. Judging from what little threshing has been done, it is fair to presume that the general average will be about fifteen bushels to the acre. The yield of barley, rye, and oats is fully up to the average.—*Watertown Republican.*

IOWA.

The wheat corner in Chicago is having its effect out this way, and farmers who have wheat on hand are realizing the benefit.—*Davenport Gazette.*

—The projected road from Clinton to Davenport and Burlington—a sort of southern extension to the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad—is backed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

—The average number of requisitions made on the Governor of Iowa for the rendition of criminals of other States is one a day.

—A lady living in East Davenport, on Saturday ran a needle in her wrist, and it broke off, leaving about half its length in the flesh and bone. Dr. Maxwell was called, but, after severely cutting the wrist, he was unable to find the piece of needle.

—The State Prison has 85 inmates.

—The total deaths in Minneapolis for July were 45.

—The Mankato Normal School will be opened on the 27th ... Principal.

—Messrs. LeMay and Grant, of Faribault, have been awarded the contract for the great breakwater at Superior, to be built by the Government.

—A son, 8 years old, of ex-Alderman John McCarty, of Hastings, fell from a barge into the river last Sunday, and his brother, aged 12, plunged in to rescue him. Both were drowned. Bodies not yet recovered.

An Imaginary Rape—Effects of a Poison Medicine for the Removal of Freckles.

The sequel to the Methuen rape-case is a most singular one. The Lawrence (Mass.) *Eagle* says:

In view of the enormity of the crime, as first reported, it at once engaged the attention of the officers of the law, and the Lawrence police were put upon the track, to arrest, if possible, the perpetrators of the crime. On Sunday morning, the day following the alleged assault, the girl was not sane, and appeared to be completely prostrated. The story from her, when she arrived home, about 12 o'clock the night before, is this: On Saturday evening, she, in company with another girl, went to Lawrence, and they together went toward home about 9 o'clock. She left her comrade at the Arlington Mills boarding-house, and proceeded on alone. When within about twenty rods of her father's house, three men rushed upon her, and she heard one of them say to another, "Put your hand over her mouth." At this she fainted and knew nothing more till she came to herself two hours later and found herself lying upon the ground, and her clothes torn from her body. She was also confident that her person had been violated. The condition of the girl on Sunday morning led to a medical examination, and Dr. Seyfiarth, of this city, together with a Methuen physician, made an examination, and their conclusions were such upon Monday evening, that the authorities relinquished their search for criminals in the affair. The physicians find that the girl, several days ago, purchased a bottle of preparation kept at the apothecaries, known as "Soule's Infallible Moth, Tan and Freckle Eradicator." This preparation she used four days, applying it externally upon her face and profusely upon her forehead. On Thursday, the fifth day after commencing its use, she was taken with sickness at the stomach, and a feeling of general debility of the entire system. She was obliged to leave her work at the mill and go home, and remained quite ill from this time till Saturday evening, at the time of this occurrence. The physicians also, from the examination of her person and clothing, say no such assault has been made, as she alleges, and they are of the opinion that this girl was laboring under a hallucination, which might have been caused from the use of this preparation, as one prominent ingredient of it is corrosive sublimate, which is poison, and its application upon the brain externally would have a tendency to produce a sort of insanity. They think this girl, whilst going home on Saturday night, near this place, got frightened, and the peculiar condition of her system was such that she was taken with hysteric spasms, and as she lay upon the ground in a bewildered condition, kicked and tore the clothes from her person herself. It is a most remarkable case, and we hope may serve as a warning to others against the use of cosmetics.

How to Destroy Mosquitoes.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* thus explains his process for destroying mosquitoes:

"The process for destroying mosquitoes may be condensed into a few words. The strongest crystallized carbolic acid should be placed in a bottle and covered with the same quantity of red cod liver oil; shake the bottle thoroughly until a whitish-colored foam appears; if such foam does not arise, however, a small quantity of powdered lime should be added with a little water. Pour the mixture into a dish or other convenient article, and place it directly under the open window, as it is from this quarter the mosquitoes enter.

"In my humble opinion the effect should be explained in this manner: The moment the mosquito enters it loses the scent of blood; for, as the combined odor of the oil and acid is much more powerful than that of blood, it follows, as a consequence, that the mosquito becomes suddenly perplexed. The consequence is that, after scrambling and skirmishing in the dark, the mosquito is led, as it were, instinctively into the mixture, where it is either drowned in the oil or burned to death by the acid.

"Formerly I was accustomed to smear my face, arms, and breast with strong oil alone, but I frequently arose in the morning smelling so terribly that, though it protected me from mosquito bites, I was happy to lay it aside. I have slaughtered more mosquitoes with the article explained above than ever I could have done with my fists or any other dangerous weapons."

A Meteoric Stone.

From a New York Paper.

On Monday last, as Mr. William Kil..., owner of a lager beer saloon at the corner of North William and Frankfort streets, was standing at the door of the saloon in company with a few friends, he noticed a large stone, resembling iron ore, fall on the pavement before him, where it split in a number of pieces. On picking them up he noticed that they were of a soft consistence, quite hot, and gave off a hot, sulphuric odor. On showing it to a number of geologists and other persons who were interested in it, they unhesitatingly pronounced it a meteoric stone, and crowds called during the day to inspect it and obtain a specimen if they could. Its size it was about 10 pounds weight, and of a very soft consistence, and in appearance the stone is of a brownish color, resembling iron stone, and is perforated with a number of small holes or crevices, similar to a piece of coral. The composition of the stone is in a great part oxide of iron, combined with sulphurets.

—The temperance agitation in England has brought out the unpleasant and disagreeable fact that artisans, farm laborers, and even little boys employed to frighten birds are, in certain parts of the country, compelled to take a considerable portion of their wages in cider. Common laborers are obliged to take three pints; carters and shepherds two quarts; boys, about one pint. The average value of the cider thus served out is about two shillings per week for each person. Women who work in the fields receive one quart per day. The cider given out is of an inferior and unsalable kind, and produces a type of rheumatism. The matter has been taken up in the House of Commons.

...ke, and another child, lie the... ve not yet arrived whose plac... ed out, and who it is intended... re. The old King and Queen... occupy the great central tow... destined for them. Vacant also... prepared for the Duchesse... d'Aumale, and de Montpensier... poses provided for the Prince... his brother, the Prince de Con... present all rest in hospitable Ea... y have not yet quitted the shad... ocham. The laws of exile seem... ve been abrogated in favor of...

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

...was a distressing rumor in Sprin... nday, that Jacksonville had bee... by a hurricane.

...P. Tompkins, druggist, at Peori... $15 have been abstracted from his... rawer by rats.

...riday the city editor of the Cai... writing about the aurora, said... we lean over the verge of the f... ging to grasp its mysteries, lost i... nditions of immensity." He foun... however, in time to draw a fa... ages on Saturday.

...oody knife has been found near th... the murderer of Mrs. Matthew... County, across the corn-field, ne... place. Two men swear this is th... John Marion Osborne, now in ja... uspicion of being the murderer. O... een borrowed the knife of Osbor... rday preceding the murder. Th... w Osborne sharpening it on the fo... Monday.—Peoria Democrat.

...wife of Robert Miller, of Lacon, la... evening, undertook to fill a burn... ene lamp, which exploded, and he... ting at the table, was burned...

...nel John Strawn, a brother of Jacob... the great stock-raiser, died recent... from injuries received by bein... out of a wagon.

WISCONSIN.

...d, on Lake Superior, has now... and hopes to have 300 by the 1st...

...Milwaukee assessment rolls foot u... —an increase of $2,481,769.

...ss-widow and a young unmarri... fined $5 and costs for kissing eac... hile riding through the streets... du Chien, one Sabbath recently.

...game law expires on Thursday... ek, Aug. 15. From reliable source... that game is remarkably plenty th... d a well-supplied and cheap ga... may be expected this fall.—Wate... publican.

...rns out that the yield of wheat i... is far better than expected... from what little threshing has bee... is fair to presume that the genera... will be about fifteen bushels to th... he yield of barley, rye, and oats... to the average.—Watertown Repu...

IOWA.

...heat corner in Chicago is having i... this way, and farmers who hav... n hand are realizing the benefit. ...rt Gazette.

...projected road from Clinton... rt and Burlington—a sort of south... nsion to the Chicago, Dubuque... s Railroad—is backed by the Chi... rlington & Quincy Railroad.

...average number of requisitions mad... Governor of Iowa for the rendition of... of other States is one a day.

...dy living in East Davenport, on Sat... n a needle in her wrist, and it broke... ing about half its length in the flesh... e. Dr. Maxwell was called, but, af... ely cutting the wrist, he was unabl... he needle. It is located...

...te Prison has 85 inmates. ...total deaths in Minneapolis for Ju...

...Mankato Normal School will... on the 9th inst...

...rs. LeMay and Grant, of Faribault... n awarded the contract for the gre... ater at Superior, to be built by th...

...n, 5 years old, of ex-Alderman Joh... of Hastings, fell from a barge int... last Sunday, and his brother, aged... ed in to rescue him. Both wer... d. Bodies not yet recovered.

...aginary Rape—Effects of a Patent ...tine for the Removal of Freckles.

...equel to the Methuen rape case is a... gular one. The Lawrence (Mass.)...

...w of the enormity of the crime, ...orted, it at once engaged the atten... officers of the law, and the Law... olice were put upon the track, to ar... ossible, the perpetrators of the crime... day morning, the day following the... assault, the girl was not sane, and... to be completely prostrated. The... om her, when she arrived home, abou... k the night before, is this: On... ay evening, she, in company with... girl, went to Lawrence, and they... r went toward home about 9 o'clock... her comrade at the Arling... boarding-house, and proceed... alone. When within about... rods of her father's house... rushed upon her, and she heard... hem say to another, "Put your hand... r mouth." At this she fainted and... othing more till she came to hersel... later and found herself lying upo... und, and her clothes torn from her... She was also confident that her per... d been violated. The condition of... on Sunday morning led to a medica... ation, and Dr. Seyfarth, of this city, ...r with a Methuen physician, made a... and their conclusions were... on Monday evening, that the author... linquished their search for criminals... ffair. The physicians find that this... veral days ago, purchased a bottle of... ation kept at the apothecaries, known... e's Infallible Moth, Tan and Freckle... tor." This preparation she used four... applying it externally upon her... nd profusely upon her forehead... rsday, the fifth day after com... its use, she was taken with... at the stomach, and a feeling of gen... bility of the entire system. She... iged to leave her work at the mill... ome, and remained quite ill from this... Saturday evening, at the time of... urrence. The physicians also, from... mination of her person and clothing, ...such assault has been made, as she... and they are of the opinion that this... is laboring under a hallucination, ...might have been caused from the use... preparation, as one prominent ingre... if it is corrosive sublimate, which is... and its application upon the brain... ally would have a tendency to pro... sort of insanity. They think this... ilst going home on Saturday night, ...is place, got frightened, and the pe... condition of her system was such that... taken with hysteric spasms, and as... upon the ground in a bewildered... on, kicked and tore the clothes from... rson herself. It is a most remarkable... d we hope may serve as a warning... rs against the use of cosmetics.

How to Destroy Mosquitoes.

...respondent of the Scientific American... plains his process for destroying mos...

...process for destroying mosquitoes... condensed into a few words. The... st crystallized carbolic acid should be... n a bottle and covered with the same... y of red cod liver oil: shake the bot... oughly until a whitish-colored foam... : if such foam does not arise, howev... quantity of powdered lime should... d with a little water. Pour the mix... e a dish or other convenient article, ...e it directly under the open window, ...rom this quarter the mosquitoes en...

...y humble opinion the effect should... ined in this manner: The moment... quito enters it loses the scent of... or, as the combined odor of the oil... is much more powerful than that of... follows, as a consequence, that the... o becomes suddenly perplexed. The... nce is that, after scrambling and... ing in the dark, the mosquito is led, ...e, instinctively into the mixture, ...is either drowned in the oil or... o death by the acid.

...rly I was accustomed to smear my... , and breast with strong oil alone, ...quently arose in the morning... ribly that, though it protected me... quito bites, I was happy to lay it... have slaughtered more mosquitoes... article explained above than ever... ve done with my fists or any other... weapons."

A Meteoric Stone.

From a New York Paper.

...day last, as Mr. William Kilian... s lager beer saloon at the corner of... liam and Frankfort streets, was... the door of the saloon in com... a few friends, he noticed a large... mbling iron ore, fall on the pave... re him, where it split in a number... On picking them up he noticed... were of a soft consistence, quite... ave off a hot, sulphuric odor. ...to a number of geologists and other... o were interested in it, they un... y pronounced it a meteoric stone, ...s called during the day to inspect... ain a specimen if they could. ...bout 10 pounds weight, and of a... onsistence, and in appearance the... a brownish color, resembling iron... is perforated with a number of... or crevice, similar to a piece of... composition of the stone is in a... oxide of iron, combined with the...

...perance agitation in England has... t the unpleasant and disagreeable... rtisans, farm laborers, and even... employed to frighten birds away... ain parts of the country, com... ke a considerable portion of their... der. Common laborers are obliged... ee pints; carters and shepherds... ; boys, about one pint. The cy... of the cider thus served out is... hillings per week for each per... who work in the fields receive... r day. The cider given out is of... and unsalable kind, and produce... atmatism. The matter has been... the House of Commons.

HYDE PARK AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Town Trustees—First Meeting of the Village Trustees—Artesian Well and Water Works.

The regular meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park, was held at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon.

Saloon licenses were granted to Hugo Good, ...Michaels, Peter Schunk, Charles McGraw, ...E. Little, George Ring, Thomas McDer... John Luicia, and Thomas Doyle.

The Special Committee on the Fifty-first street ...er reported an agreement with the South ...Commissioners to pay twenty-eight seventy... of the cost, and excess of the work as it pro...; and an agreement with Beatty W. Sarser ...ish it, under their contract of September, ...to South Park avenue by December 15 next ...State street by July, 1873, at an addition of ...per lineal foot for the extra cost of labor ...materials over the prices of last year. Also ...mended that a committee of three be ap... to superintend the work, and to settle all ...tions that may arise. Messrs. Bradner, Wal... and Hale were appointed.

...sum of $1,593.69 was transferred from the ...first street sewer to the Reform School ...fund; $1,000 from the Hyde Park avenue ...fund to Hyde Park avenue improvement ...and $1,000 from the Hyde Park avenue im...ement fund to the general town fund to ...accounts, and return these amounts pre...ly borrowed.

Petitions were received from D. W. Storrs, ...s A. Hill and others, for rebate on tax as...ments, and were referred to the town Attor... for adjustment; also from George H. Watts ...the office of Civil Engineer. Referred to the ...mittee on Streets; also from S. A. Downer, ...McGlashan, and H. O. Stone, to spare these ...on Vincennes avenue, to gravel the said ...and to expend on it an unexpended bal... collected for the improvement of Kankakee ...ue. Same reference.

John Connors was discharged as Pound-keeper ...Union avenue pound, and the same placed in ...of the Captain of Police.

...was ordered that the balance of $1,712.33 be ...Beach & Morse for boring the artesian well ...Kenwood; that six inch pipe be laid to Grove... and Hyde Park avenue along Forty... street, and that the town water carts ...the streets from said pipes.

The Clerk was instructed to report the amount ...maturity of all outstanding town warrants ...number of bills were presented and referred. The Board then canvassed the returns of the ...ial election on the 10th inst., on the question ...village annexation; declared the result to be ...jority in favor of the new charter, and or...d the proper legal notices to be given of the ...ce.

After providing for the first meeting of the ...ees of the village of Hyde Park, the Board ...Town Trustees adjourned sine die.

THE VILLAGE OF HYDE PARK

Immediately after adjournment of the Town ...ees, the Clerk called the board of Village ...ees to order.

...M. Cady, Esq., was elected President. The ...s of the last board were amended by striking ...those provided by the new charter, and were ...adopted.

The President nominated and the board con...d the same standing committee as before. ...ordinance was adopted fixing the beginning ...fiscal year at Aug. 15.

The Special Committee on Water Supply report... at length and recommended: 1, That a supply ...taken from Lake Michigan; 2, That a filtering ...be constructed near the shore, capable of ...finite expansion; 3, That the water be ...ped direct into the supply pipes and means ...to preserve a constant pressure; ...plunger pumps be adopted in place of rotary ...and duplicate setts of smoke consuming ...ers; 4, That a plain and substantial brick ...ing be erected as an engine house. The ...ifications and estimates of cost were obtain... from ...ward Smith an experienced civil en...eer, as $60,000; 5, That the supply pipes be ...by special assessment as local improve...nts; 6, That three Commissioners be ap...ted to plan, estimate, superintend, make ...ps of and plan of supply pipes; rate of as...sment, rate of tax, etc., etc., but not to make ...tracts or pay money except by order of the ...rd; 7, That water bonds be issued payable in ...ty years, and appropriations be made for ...ment of interest and for sinking funds to pay ...m at or before maturity. The report was ...pted and placed on file and made the special ...er for next meeting.

Adjourned to Saturday Aug. 17.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Money easy at 2@3, ...ring week at 6@8. Gold opened at 114⅞, ...hed 114⅞ and 114½, and closed dull and heavy ...114⅞@114⅝. Loans, 1@3 per cent to flat. Clear... $37,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $129,... It appears, with little doubt, that the bulge ...been unloading. Governments a trifle lower, ...steady. The Treasury took $1,000,000 at ...100@114 57-100. State bonds dull. Missouri ...s. In stocks the principal feature was the ...line in Erie from 47½ to 45¾, the lowest point ...a long time; and a further advance in Western ...on, on purchases by Vanderbilt's buyer, from ...to 79¾. Both stocks are active, as were also ...cific Mail and Union Pacific, with a fair busi... in New York Central, which advanced to 97, ...Lake Shore, Northwestern and Indiana Cen... The general market, though quiet, sympa...ed with Western Union, and advanced, clos... strong throughout the list. The shorts were ...e purchasers to-day. Erie earnings are said ...show a further decrease.

Sterling exchange, 1 8¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

...ups, '81	117⅞	Coups, '67	115⅞
...ups, '62	115⅞	Coups, '68	115⅛
...ups, '64	115⅝	10-40s	112⅞
...ups, '65	115⅝	Currency 6s	115⅝
...ups, '65 (new)	115¼	New 5s	111⅞

STATE BONDS.

...ssouris	93	Old Virginias	45½
...w Tennessees	73¾	Old N. Carolinas	34
...w Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	21
...w Virginias			

STOCKS.

...nton	99	St P preferred ex div	75½
...U. Tel	79	Wabash	75½
...cksilver	49	Wabash preferred	85
...ams Express	96	Fort Wayne	95½
...lls & Fargo	90	Terre Haute	30
...M U S Ex	72½	Terre Haute pref'd	80
...Ex	91	Chicago & Alton	117
...ific Mail	74⅞	C & A preferred	119
...Y. Central	97	O & M	48⅝
...ie	45⅝	C & N W	71⅞
...ie preferred	70	C B & Q	131
...rlem	116	Lake Shore	95½
...rlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	40
...chigan Central	117	Illinois Central	133
...tsburgh	92½	Union Pacific stocks	38½
...rthwestern	80	Union Pacific bonds	89
...W preferred	89½	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
...k Island	110½	Del., Lack & West'n	103½
...J Central	106	B. H & Erie	6½
...Paul	54		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—1 p. m.—Flour, 28s 6d@ ...6d. Wheat—Winter 12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@11s ...; white 12s 4d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 46s. Lard, ...

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—1:30 p. m.—Market un...nged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs ...et. White, 12s 3d. Corn, 27s 6d. Rest un...nged.

LONDON, Aug. 13—Consols, money, 92½; ac... 92⅝. American securities firm. Bonds of ...2, 92½; 65, 93; '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 90½.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Rentes 55f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—Cotton—strong; middling ...nds, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10¼d; sales 15,000 bales; ...culation and export, 3,000 bales.

California white wheat 12s 3d; red Western ...ing 11s 6d@11s 9d; red winter, 12s 4d. Flour ...s 6d@29s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d. Cheese, 56s. Cum...land middles, 33s; short ribs, 35s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug 14.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day ...making the total supply for the week thus ...3,751, or 222 cars against 235 last week. The ...ket was slow at yesterday's prices. Receipts ...continue light, and are principally of infe...r grades. But few cattle were in the yards, ...d they were quickly sold. Texans a shade ...er; about 1,600 disposed of. Sales: 33 Ohio ...ers, averaging 1,217, at $6.50; 30 Ohio shippers, ...eraging 972 at $5.00; 378 Illinois steers, 1,196 ...@, at $6.12½ to $7.10; 417 Indiana do, 1,250 to ...7, at $5.75 to $6.95; 278 Missouri do, 1,250 to ...7, at $5.75 to $6.95; 267 Texas do, 1,003 to 1,194, ...$4.62½ to $5.00; 34 Texas cows, 847, at $5.00; 119 ...erokee steers 901 to 1,190, $4.50 to $4.50; 15 ...chigan steers 1,072, at $5.12½.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 8,400, making the sup...y for the week thus far 10,430 against 14,000 last ...k. The market opened heavy, with a down...rd tendency. Buyers and sellers standing ...rt, but few sales transpired. Prices rule for ...nada lambs, $6.00 to $7.00; Canada sheep, $4.50 ...$5.00; Western sheep, $4.50 to $5.25, according ...quality. Sales: 107 Canada lambs, av. 70 lbs, ...$7.50; 186 Canada lambs, av. 70 lbs, at $7.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 1,100, making the total ...pply for the week thus far 8,500, against 13,800 ...t week. Market slow to-day at yesterday's ...ices. But little good stock to operate in. The ...mand good for medium-sized, fat hogs. The ...pply consists principally of scallawags, with a ...w loads of very heavy hogs, unprofitable for ...tchers' use at this season. Good hogs, $4.85 to ...00; scallawags, $3.15 to $3.25. Several hundred ...linois hogs, averaging 209 to 288, at $4.85 to $5.00; ...all lot of State, averaging 245, at $4.65.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The general tone of the ...arket is towards activity, but the continued ...eat of the weather has retarded business ...ransactions for the day are light in comparison ...ith those of last week, but some fair sales have ...effected in the different branches of trade. ...New York Daily Bulletin says: Brown ...heetings were in fair request for standard ...eights, and moderate transactions are reported ...t full rates. Medium grades are without ...uch inquiry. Bleached shirtings and sheetings ...were in limited demand, and some favorite marks ...re sold ahead. Cotton drills steady, at firmer ...uotations. Canton flannels are without any ...ew features. Woollen flannels continue fairly ...ctive. Cloth and coatings for the day are with...ut much inquiry, while fancy cassimeres showed ...onsiderable more activity. Deskins continue ...o fairly, and some moderate sales are report...d for the day. Foreign dry goods are yet inac...ve, and, for the day, lacked in animation.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug 14.—COTTON—Quiet and ...rm; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, dull and heavy; receipts, ...,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@ ...; common to good extra, $7.00@7.35; good to ...hoice do, $7.40@8.25; white wheat West... extra, $8.25@9.00; St. Louis, $7.75@11.00. Wheat dull and lower; receipts 44,000 bu; ...hite Western, $1.95@2.02½; winter red Western, ...80@1.86; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1.65; ...2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.67. Rye, barley, and ...alt unchanged. Corn, a shade easier; receipts, ...,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 61@63½; ...ail do, 66@67c; high mixed and yellow, 64@ ...; white Western, 66@70c. Oats quiet and ...ower; receipts, 91,000 bu; Western, 43@45c, Ohio, ...

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 18@19c.

LEATHER—Dull at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; pulled, 60@63c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 15@ ...; Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8⅝@8¾c. Rice firm.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 51½@52c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.62½@13.75; prime mess, $11.00@12.50. Beef dull; plain mess, ...@7.00; extra, $8.00@10.00. Hams dull at 20 ...@22c for tierces; prime mess, $12.00@15.00; In...a, $17.00@19.00. Cut meats steady; hams, 11@ ...; shoulders, 6c; middles firmer; long clear, ...; short clear, 8¼c. Lard quiet; No. 1 to prime ...m, new, 8⅝@9c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet and easier at 92½@93c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14—BREADSTUFFS—Flour ...m and unchanged. Wheat quiet and un...changed. Rye nominal at 80c. Corn in fair de...and; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 61@63c. Oats ...ll; Western white, 46@48c; mixed, 43@44c.

PROVISIONS—In good demand at unchanged ...prices.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour ...unchanged. Wheat lower; choice amber, $1.80; good to prime red, $1.70@1.75. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats active and firm; Western mixed, 50c. Rye scarce and firm at 75@78c.

PROVISIONS—Strong and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94@95c.

OSWEGO

OSWEGO, Aug 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce. Corn quiet at 59c. Oats nominal; Ohio at 41c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug 14.—Grain markets dull. Corn, 58c for No. 2. Oats, 47c for No. 2 Chicago. Peas, 95c on cars. Freights, 11c for corn to New York.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Choice old and good ground fresh scarce; treble $8.50@7.75; family, $9.00@9.50. Corn mixed, lower, at 66c; yellow, 67c; white mixed, 62c; white 65. Oats quiet, at 42@45c.

HAY—Firm, at $37.50.

BRAN—Firm, at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, at $13.25. Bacon active, scarce and firmer, at 7½@7¾c. 10½@10⅞c, 11@11¼c. Hams, sugar cured, 16½@17c. Lard firm; tierce, 9½c; keg, 11½@11¾c.

GROCERIES—Quiet; fair to fully fair, 19½c. Coffee, 16½@19½c.

STERLING—25½@25¾; sight; ⅜ premium.

GOLD—114⅞.

COTTON—Sales 100 bales; nominally good ordinary, 18@18½c; low middling, 19½@19¾c; Receipts 79 bales. Exports. Stock, 6,812 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—A firmer feeling, but prices unchanged. Wheat active and higher; sample lots No. 2 red winter, $1.62½@1.65. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Bacon, firm; shoulders, 7½c; clear ribs, 9¾c; case, 10¼ seller September; clear sides, 10c. Lard quiet; prime steam, 8c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.50@5.00.

CATTLE—Firmer, at 3¾@6½c for fair to extra.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; extra, $1.83; No. 1 $1.70@1.78. Corn steady at 53c. Oats in good demand at 33c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 14.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—TOBACCO—Sales 79 hhds at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Active at full previous prices.

WHISKEY—89@90c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—COTTON—Little doing; low middling, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; medium, $8.25@9.50. Corn quiet; sacked and shelled, 55c. Oats dull at 41@46c.

HAY—Quiet; new timothy, $20.00; old $26.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon higher; shoulders scarce and firm at 7½c; clear sides 10c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.44. Corn steady; low middling, 41c. Oats steady; old, 35c; new No. 2 at 32c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.44; No. 2, $1.43. Corn firm; No. 2, 43c. Oats steady; No. 2, 28c. Rye steady at 58c. Barley steady; No. 2, 49c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour only in limited jobbing demand at unchanged prices. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady at 45@46c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $12.00. Lard quiet and firm at 8c for steam; 8½c for kettle. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 8¾c refused. 8⅞c asked. Bacon in good demand, at full prices; an advance asked; clear rib, 9½c; spot sale at 9½c delivered Sept 5.

HOGS—Firm at $4.75@5.25.

WHISKEY—Unsettled; sales at 89@90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.70; amber Michigan, $1.65; old, $1.75; No. 2, amber Illinois, $1.65; No. 1 red, $1.75; No. 2 do $1.50; No. 3, $1.40. Corn quiet; high mixed, 47½@48c; low do, 47½c; yellow, 48½c; Michigan, 47½c. Oats quiet; No. 1, new, 35c, old, 36½c; rejected 26c.

FREIGHTS—Higher; Buffalo, 6@6½c; Oswego and Kingston, 9@11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—PASSED UP—Schrs G. B. Warrington, Jessie and Annie, Groton, Ralph Campbell, Thos Mott, D M Foster, C. Hash, E P Dorr, City of Chicago, Lucy Clark, Grenada, Will Hover, American, Alderbaran.

PASSED DOWN—Schr Corisa.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—PASSED DOWN—Props Ontario, Missouri, Roanoke, Sheridan, Barks, Massilon, Nelson; schrs Marquette, Southampton, White Squall, Hippowriff, G. Sherman, Wm. Grandy, Osborne, Volunteer.

PASSED UP—Prop East.

WIND—Southwest; light.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 14.—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed.

CANAL—Passed In—Industry, from LaSalle, with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Deer Park, light, for LaSalle; propeller Whale, and barge Friendship with a part of load of salt for Henry; canal repairer for LaSalle.

Eight feet five inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15.

—The largest ten cities of the United States eat beef annually to the amount of 2,040,000 head of cattle, exclusive of pork, mutton, &c. Taking the other cities and towns of the country the probabilities are that this number would be swelled to at least 4,000,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

To dress artificial hair, Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Try the Charles Heidsieck, Dry Sillery and "Extra," For sale by all the wine dealers. SHULTZ & TAILER, N. Y., sole Agents for United States.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—WELL-SECURED PURCHASE-money mortgage, South Side, inside property, at 10 per cent; will be guaranteed; abstract to date. U 89, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SECOND HAND WATCHES, DIAmonds, jewelry, old gold, silver guns, pistols, musical instruments, &c, &c, or will loan on all the above goods. J. C. BARTLETT, pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, COMMERCIAL paper and insurance claims. Garden City policies wanted. M. C. BALDWIN, 75 South Canal-st, Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE in large sums at 9 per cent. houses on leased ground and second mortgages. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st, corner Wabash-av, Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS TO SUIT, FOR 30 OR 60 days. JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard court.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR 30 or 90 days on houses on lease lots, furniture, diamonds, and collaterals of all kinds; small sums on real estate. STEPHEN GRAY, Rooms 13 and 14, 114 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE large loans on central property at 8 and 9 per cent, small loans at 10 per cent. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$250,000—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE by HUGH A. WHITE, 124 South Clark-st, as attorney of Delaven Heirs.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY at 9 per cent for three or five years. C. W. RHODES, 23 South Halsted-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY. Address 741 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

$9,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE three or five years. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 26.

$2,500 TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE—PECKHAM & BROWN, 473 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TWENTY-SECOND ST., SOMEwhere between Calumet-av. and Halsted st, a heavy silver tobacco-box. Suitable reward will be paid for its return to 676 Michigan av.

LOST—A MUCH CHERISHED CHILD'S GOLD neck chain and locket on State and Nineteenth sts. or Twentieth st. and Wabash av. Finder will be rewarded at 133 Twentieth st.

LOST—A GOLD LOCKET, EITHER ON A State-st. car going from Madison to Twenty-third, or on Twenty-third st. west to Wentworth av. The finder, by returning it, will be suitably rewarded, or will confer a favor by sending the portraits to S. GORLON, with Barnum Bros., 115 Wabash-av.

LOST—ABSTRACT OF TITLE TO 12 ACRES, Sec 7, 38, 14. Lost on Wabash av, Aug 14. Suitable reward will be paid when left at office of GEO H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

LOST—TEN DOLLARS REWARD—FROM 714 Wabash av., a black and tan dog; answers to the name of Topsey.

LOST—ON 13TH INST. A SMALL BLACK pocket book containing between $40 and $50, and papers of value. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 575 Wabash-av. O. SMITH.

LOST—AUG. 12, ON MADISON-ST. CAR GOING west, about 6:30 p m. Morocco wallet containing about $40 and some receipts. Finder will be well rewarded for returning same to FRANK GATES, with John V. Farwell & Co.

FOUND—A POCKET BOOK CONTAINING money. The owner can obtain it by proving property and paying for advertisement. L. Gold-smith & Co., 71 South Canal-st.

STRAYED—FROM 71 SOUTH ROBEY-ST., A white and red milch cow; young and small. Liberal reward for return of same.

STRAYED TWO BAY HORSES; WEIGH FROM 1,100 to 1,200 each; 5 and 8 years old; the latter has two white feet, small scar on left shoulder; the former feet from knee down are black, with long mane and tail, mane hanging on left side. $25 reward will be given to any one leaving them at Summit to JACK WILBUR, or P. McFARLAND, Thirty-first and Wallace sts.

STRAYED—ON THE 12TH INST., TWO COWS. One red and white, with one broken horn and one brass knob on the other horn; the other is a large white, with black legs and black neck, brass knob on one horn. Return to EPHRAIM NEWSOME, Dummy Road, Lake View, and you will be paid for your trouble.

STRAYED—$25 REWARD—FROM PREMISES of the subscribers, 1113 West Monroe st, two bay horses about 15½ hands high; one has the print of a horse shoe on shoulders and a bar shoe on off fore foot; the other is a rangy-built bay horse, with small lumps at feet, and no marks. Any information of them left at premises or at 7 East Randolph-st will be rewarded. JAMIESON & SCHAFFER.

STRAYED—BY MARE, MEDIUM SIZE, with sore knee. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to or informing A. H. PICKERING, 15 Lake av., near Douglas-place.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—By BAIRD & BRADSHAW, 151 East Madison-st., Room 4.

West Indiana st, 2 cottages, 5 rooms each.
South Morgan st, small dwelling, 4 rooms—cheap.
Centre av, brick dwelling, 11 rooms.
Nebraska st, store and residence, 9 rooms over store—cheap.
Warren av, two fine residences—bargains.
State st, store and ground lease, 4 years—cheap.
Taylor st, vacant lot, 24x100—easy terms.
Peoria st, fine residence, 10 rooms, monthly payments.
Centre av, house and ground lease, 4 rooms.
Norwood, Ill., splendid residence, 9 rooms—bargain.
Aurora, Ill., elegant brick residence, barn, &c., large lot—cheap.
Glenwood, Iowa, lot and dwelling house.
160 acres unimproved land in Page County, Iowa.
160 acres timbered land in Wayne County, Ill.
Three-story brick store in city of Watertown, Wis.
Fruit farm, 34 acres, good house, barn, &c., Marion County, Ill.
100 choice residence lots in suburban village of Winnetka, Ill.
Council Bluffs Iowa store and dwelling attached.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark-st, opposite the Court House: House, and lot 26x177 feet to alley, on Calumet-av, near Twenty-eighth st, $7,500. House, with all conveniences, and deep lot, on Thirtieth st, near Michigan-av, $10,000. House and corner lot on Ellis av, $10,500. Furnished house and lot on Michigan av, near Eighteenth-st; immediate possession, $19,000. Brick house and lot 48x171 feet, with fine barn, on Indiana av, near Eighteenth st, $22,000. Also, other houses and lots on the south and West Sides, at low prices and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES NEAR LAWNDALE AND Douglas Park. 4 acres on Stony Island Boulevard. 20 acres on South Park av. 40 acres on South Park av. and Eighty-seventh-st. Boulevard. 10 acres on State, corner Eighty-third st. 10 acres on Centre av. 15 half acre lots, lake shore and Seventy-second-st. 3½ acres on South Park-av. and Seventy-sixth st. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—LOTS ON Wood, Augusta and Samuel sts. and on California, Chicago, Genesee, and Fairfield-avs, and other streets in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Park, at from $400 to $1,250 per lot. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTing Fullerton av., Racine av., Halsted, Sophia, Fremont, and Orchard sts, and Wabash-av. in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; lots cheap and on very easy terms. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTing Madison Lake, Roman Washington Park av, Warren, Monroe, Kedzie, Walnut, Adams and Jackson sts and Central Park all near this beautiful and rapidly improving park. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT, 40x180 to 20 foot alley on Ellis av, 200 feet north of Egan av, very near horse and steam cars; water and gas; at a bargain. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN EAST FRONT ON ELLIS AV, 50x160 200 feet north of Egan av; water and gas, with good house and barn, very near horse and steam cars, at a bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES AND LONG time, property, on Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Scott, Plumb, and Polk sts, between Loomis and Ashland av. OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS. Wentworth, Shurtliff and Stewart avs, Budden and Garibaldi sts, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth sts. WISNER & TALLMAN, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, AT $250 AND $400 each. First payment, $50 to $100, and $10 per month until paid for; in Wisner's Addition, corner Milwaukee and Diversey ave. Parties desiring cheap homes, or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. No trouble to show property. Office open evenings. WISNER BROS, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth sts, and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 87 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS, SURE TO clear $10,000 by November: 30 acres on Grand av. near crossing of Milwaukee & St. Paul and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads, suitable for immediate subdivision. Party must sell. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, with 25 foot lot on Burnside st. near Thirty-second st; house rented till 1st May at a good rental; will be sold very low for cash. Apply to the owner, at 335 State-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION—A choice lot on Drexel Boulevard, very near horse and steam cars; 80x full depth to alley at a sacrifice; $40 under market price; just the location for a row of brick houses. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION—Two new two-story cottages at Oakland (Thirty-ninth-st), with 7 large rooms, besides pantry, closets, and basement; gas, mantels, hard and soft water; very near horse and steam cars; only $3,400; $500 cash, and balance $500 a year until paid for; 8 per cent; good neighborhood; land advancing; cheaper than paying rent. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 46 SOUTH Clinton st.: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools, churches, and street cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine sts, between Centre and Ashland avs.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; water on premises and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second st. east of Wallace st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, LOT 24x125 FT, on Madison near Oakley st., south front, $35 per foot less than actual market value. Party must sell. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—FIRST-RATE GOTHIC COTTAGE and lot. West Adams-st. near Hoyne; terms easy. Apply to owner, J. A. OWEN, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—24 ACRES IN ENGLEWOOD SUBDIVISION, Sec. 11, 38, 14, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 480 FEET between Fifty-third and Fifty-fifth sts., Hyde Park. GEO. H. ROZET, 414 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIFTH AV.—50 FEET FRONT ON Fifth av. near Jackson-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years—50 or 100 ft front on Canal st. near Adams, opposite proposed grand depot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement brick house of 11 rooms, hot water; barn; Washington st., near Wood; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV—NEW TWO STORY and basement brick house of 12 rooms, and lot, on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV, near Halsted-st, outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS FRONTING ON SHEFfield-av., Baxter, Sawyer, and Lee sts, half a mile north of Lincoln-st, near line of proposed Evanston Railroad route. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH AV—50x180 FT. EAST front on Wabash-av., south of Twenty-fifth st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—SHELDON-ST, TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement, of 10 rooms, and lot on Sheldon st. near Washington. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—THREE-STORY and basement brick house, and lot, with barn, east front, on Prairie av., near Twenty-sixth st.; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTtage house of 5 rooms, and lot 25x124 feet, No. 795 West Lake-st, near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY—71x150 feet, with building material, on east Jackson st. between Wabash and Michigan-avs. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—YOUR FAMILY SHOULD OWN it—Choice residence on Harrison-st, near Aberdeen, with fine lot; only $4,500; cheap at $5,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 STORY DWELLING and lot, 185 Hucker-st. Call at the Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000 MARGIN—MONEYED MEN secure it to-day. Elegant brick building store 25x90 dwelling, etc.; lot 25x125; the property cost $17,400; will sell for $10,500, if taken at once; will rent for $3,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND 30-FEET LOTS on Leavitt; from $3,300 to $4,800; only $1,000 down; decide early, if you expect them. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE FOR ANY ONE TO get a good home easy. We can sell two lots near street cars on Park av. with but a nominal payment down; balance long time to parties who will build; price of lots $900 each; title perfect; the lots are clear from incumbrances, and very cheap at that price. EDWIN A. RICE & CO, 41 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—200x170 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Wabash-av., being 100 feet south of Forty-first-st. Price $100 per foot; $1,000 down, $4,000 in 3 months, and the balance on long time at 8 per cent. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, MARBLE front house and lot, No. 45 Langley-st, $7,500. Two brick houses and lots on Johnson place and Vincennes av. $5,400 and $6,000. Only $500 down. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison st.

FOR SALE—NICE MARBLE HOUSES, MICHIgan and Prairie-avs., finely situated, stylish and convenient. Easy terms. S. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 666 FEET FRONTING on Vincennes av. and Charles-st, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts. This property is between the boulevards, and near lands belonging to the South Park Association, and will increase in value rapidly, and will be sold at a low figure. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av., 37 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, BARN, and large ornamental grounds, 25 minutes out. Will take part pay in good inside lots. 37 West Washington-st, Room 11.

FOR SALE—CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND Thirty-second st 50x165; one of the finest lots on the avenue; full abstract title. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., 40 FEET FRONT ON Clark st, near Jackson-st, only half a block from Grand Pacific Hotel and Government buildings. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-ST. LOT, SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes or wholesale. 93 by 100 feet Michigan-st, near Kingsbury. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET AV. 2 STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms and lot, No. 347 Calumet-av, near Twenty-sixth st. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES NEAR CITY LIMITS, and just south of Twelfth-st; only $1,100 per acre. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st, corner Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD bargains to offer in sections 34 and 35, Town 40, R. 13, in 10, 20, 30 and 40 acre tracts; this property is on the line of two new railroads now being built, and will advance rapidly in value; also, several tracts near Humboldt Park and Pierce's Addition, part fronting on Milwaukee-av. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av, and 37 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—UNION PARK—A HOUSE AND lot in this choicest locality of the West Side, south of Lake st. and south front; possession given when desired; a rare chance to buy choice property cheap; price, $8,000; easy terms. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Rooms 41 and 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison sts.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN lots.
2 lots on Chicago av, near Leavitt st, $600 each.
1 lot on Coulter st, 24x125, $1,100.
1 lot on Lake st, near Leavitt st, $1,300.
Owner wishes to sell for cash at once, as he expects to go to Europe. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN ON WARREN-av near Union Park. Cottage and very choice lot, 24x125; the lot alone is worth $5,000; will sell for $4,800 and throw the cottage in. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON SOUTH Side; house of 5 rooms, lot 25x120 feet on B... ...field near Thirtieth st ...; this property is worth $3,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 24 ACRES CORNER Stony Island-av and Seventieth-st. BYD & WISNER, southwest corner State and Madison sts.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-ST.—100 OR 200 FEET front on Jefferson st, between Van Buren and Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN HYDE Park, midway between the great South Parks, on and near Cottage Grove avenue. Over 20 trains each way to and from the city. Can arrive in the city before 7 o'clock a. m., and return as late as 10:30 p. m. High and dry ground. Streets graded and property rapidly improving. Only $150 secures a lot; balance in five years on monthly payments. Title perfect.

Also 10 beautiful ridge lots at South Englewood, only $150 cash; $50 cash; balance in one and two years.

A few beautiful lots, east front, 1 block west of Cook County Normal School.

Also 5 lots fronting south on Forty-fifth st, 75 feet from depot, only $350 each; $100 cash; balance 1 and 2 years.

9 lots near Douglas place, 3 blocks east of Halsted-st, at $600 each; $100 cash; balance on easy terms.

Also 100 feet on Wabash-av, near Fifty-second-st, 50 feet on State-st, near Fifty-second-st.

Call on owner. A. J. HAWHE, No. 170 LaSalle-st, basement Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR THE CALUMET River, across the corner. Terms reasonable. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st, Room 13.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE FARMS, 140 AND 160 acres, on "Plain River, 25 miles from Chicago. Two choice farms of 80 and 400 acres in Palatine, Cook County. Brick house and one acre of land in Palatine; $2,800. Brick house and 3 acres of land in Irving; $3,100. 50 ft lot on Walnut-st, 50 ft lot on Perch-st, 50 ft lot Warren-av. G. C. WHIPPLE, 44 South Desplaines st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—LOT 16, BLOCK 19, in Ravenswood, half a block from railroad station. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—HOUSE and lot, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Norwood, near depot; churches and school, with fruit trees and sidewalks, for only $10 per foot. F. M. FOX, 109 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD—NEW HOUSE OF 6 rooms, closets, pantry and woodshed, with 5 or 10 lots 234 east front subject to mortgage of $2,500. If you want a good home, cheap, call at 69 South Clinton st, J. E. AMBROSE, agent, or HEMINGWAY, Room 43 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE property. Residences $3,000 to $20,000. Lots $200 to $10,000 per acre. Call and see views of scenery and residences. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS—NEAR Church Depot school; streets payed, sidewalks, down, E. L. CANFIELD, or J. MATTISON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THING—TWENTY ACRES in centre of sec. 5, 39, 13, below price of sales adjacent; usual terms. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Rooms 41 and 43 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE at Maplewood, adjoining the old city limits, only four miles from Court House; easy of access by steam cars; commutation fare 6½ cents. Artesian well on the property, flowing 250 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Madison st, corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—21 HALF ACRE LOTS, in Section 5, just south of Dexter Park. These lots are well situated, and can be had at a great bargain on easy time; each half-acre will make six lots of ordinary size. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—550 FEET, ON MICHIGAN AND Wabash avs, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh sts; can be had at a great bargain if taken right away. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES, ENGLEWOOD, WITH improvements, $5,000.
5 acres, Englewood, cheap.
22 lots near Central Park, $250.
20 lots near Central Park, $300.
80 acres Section 19, 38, 14.
5 acres Section 9 fronting Fifty-fifth st.
JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—245 ACRES, 4 MILES SOUTHWEST of Blue Island av, all under cultivation; 35 acres timber; $75 per acre. JAMES HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. Come and see. 588 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park Blocks, lots, and houses and lots at lowest prices.

NORWOOD—One block and lots for sale cheap, also 60 feet unincumbered to exchange for South Side residence; will assume incumbrance. S. E. WALLS, 45 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE house and lots in Austin and Oak Park; good bargains and easy terms; also lots 178 and 1178 Indiana-av; lots on Fullerton-av; 10 acres at Oak Park; 5 acres east of Humboldt Park. HOLLEY & ALLEN, 21 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD 5 ACRE blocks, one-seventh down, balance in 6 annual payments; high ground; cheapest property offered; a grand bargain in immediate sub-divisions. W. O. COLE, 475 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—JAMES LUSK'S CHARMING 52-acre residence out St Charles, Kane County, Ill., 35 miles west of Chicago. Price, $7,000. If you examine it you will buy it. Please send for full description. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph st, Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY south and west of city limits, very cheap; easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 285 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS AT South Englewood, accessible by steam dummy trains on the Rock Island Railroad and suitable for immediate subdivision. This is the very best property for sale at South Englewood. Title short and absolutely perfect. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA—A NEW HOUSE, containing nine rooms and closets, with 185 foot lot. Large trees and beautiful location. Apply to JAMES L. WILLSON, Esq., Winnetka.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST BRICK HOUSE IN Evanston, on or near the south depot. This house is large, grand, and beautiful, with modern improvements and large grounds. Price $18,000. Terms easy. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GO WITH US ANY DAY TO SOUTH Evanston and look at our fine new houses and large lots, with wide streets. Our houses are both brick and wood, arranged for gas and water. There is no better place to live, or surer place to make money than Evanston. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—40 ACRES in Sec. 14, 40, 13, fronting Armitage road and near line of Pacific & Western Railroad. Easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 285 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN AT ENGLEwood, 2 blocks from station, 5 acres, subdivided into 48 lots. COOK & ROSSINGER, Room 4, 489 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50 FOOT LOT ON R. I. R. R., north of Englewood, $2,750. Neat new house and large lot, at Maywood; price low and terms easy. M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 and 89 Clark st, opposite the Court House.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS farm of 160 acres, with dwelling house and barns, within 2 miles of Aurora on the Fox River road. A good house and lot in Chicago would be taken as part payment. Address J. S. 1030 Wabash av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF WHITEWOOD AND ASH timber land: I wish to buy from 500 to 1,000 acres of heavily timbered land adjoining a railroad, for the location of a factory. The timber must be largely whitewood or poplar. Address stating location and price. O 61, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED FOR CUSTOMERS WAITING TO be suited, a brick or stone front house on South Side, worth $10,000. Also a house or cottage and lot in same region, worth $4,000 to $6,000. Owners please call or send description. No charge unless sale procured by us. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block, south west corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A (BARGAIN, ALL CASH,) BUSIness lot on or in the vicinity of south western-av on Harrison-st, outside fire limits. Address G 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CORNER LOT IN IRVING PARK. Address stating terms and giving number of lot and block, P 35, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY DESIRING TO RETIRE FROM the retail dry goods business will dispose of his stock, fixtures and lease on terms advantageous to the buyer. Location is on a main thoroughfare, and is unsurpassed. Present sales at the rate of $400,000 cash, which can be maintained. To an energetic firm with capital of $25,000 to $40,000 a rare opportunity is offered. Address TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO., Commercial Agency.

A GOOD CHANCE—FOR A PARTY WISHING to buy the whole or part interest in a boarding-house and saloon attached. Lease obtained. Inquire at No. 170 South Desplaines st.

A OLD ESTABLISHED PRODUCE COMMISsion house enjoying an excellent trade in general produce and fruit, desires to dispose of this portion of their trade, as they wish to give their whole attention to their grain business. This is a splendid chance for the right man to take hold of an established business. Address P 74, care Tribune office.

A 1 GROCERY STORE LEASE AND FIXtures, barn, etc., for sale, cheap for cash; large vessel and tug-boat boarding house trade; good reasons for selling. Call, or address W. F. No. 650 State st, with real name, and where interview can be had.

A RESTAURANT IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER and doing a good business for sale. Rent free with a prospect of remaining so for a number of years. Apply at 213 South Clark-st.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities in the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 631, Elgin, Ill.

A FINE DISTILLERY FOR 500 BUSHELS capacity for sale. Only been run six months. Situated in Dales City, Ill. Price $6,000. Call or address Merchant's European Hotel, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

A BUSINESS FIRM OF EXPERIENCE IS PREpared to make arrangements for a line of goods to sell in the country in connection with their own. Address O 26, Tribune office.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE IN A GOOD location; capital required, $650. Corner Carroll and Robey sts.

CHEAP—A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE TO sash and door manufacturers 2 full sets of sash and door machine ... complete, &c., all set up in running order, belonging to the bankrupt estate of Moury, Clinton & Co., Menasha, Wis. Apply to W. P. ROUNDS, Assignee, Menasha, Wis. Also, the building containing same, 100x40 feet, four floors, dry-houses, &c., making a storage her a most desirable opening, and well worth the investigation of wholesale manufacturers, business established ten years; unusual facilities of every description. Apply to WILLIAM SYKES, proprietor, Aurora, Ill.

CIGAR STORE AND FRUIT STAND FOR sale, good location. Apply at 1446 State st, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts.

CIGAR STAND AND ICE CREAM SALOON, IN good location, for sale; suitable for oyster saloon and restaurant. Apply at 123 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 30 rooms, well furnished, bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES, IN GOOD location, doing good business, for sale. Apply at 585 South Jefferson-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, ONE OF THE best chances in the State; in a country town close to Chicago doing a first-class trade; everything necessary for the trade; will sell cheap; reasons, &c., at interview. Address B 48, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE—BEST location in ... building ... rooms in ... cheap for cash. Apply on premises, 40 West Madison st.

$600. GENTLEMAN WITH READY CASH to join me in purchase of ... of new goods at cost in an old established office business. 163 West Washington st, Room 1.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, BY D. COLE & SON, 186 West Madison-st: 14 South Peoria, 186 Sangamon, 79 Aberdeen, and several others.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 504 Wabash av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME ROOMS, VERY FINEly furnished by the day, week or month, with excellent board, or without, at Nevada Hotel, 177 East Twenty-first st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND BED ROOM furnished, with gas and care, at 61 South Green st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms adapted for two or four. House modern improvements. Inquire at 79 Twenty-second st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING FIVE rooms and summer kitchen, 38 Margaret st., second house from Catherine, and one block east of Ogden-av. P. B. KEOUGH, of Rand & McNally.

TO RENT—13 PARK-AV., CONTAINING 13 rooms, partly furnished; furniture for sale; splendid location. Apply at 13 Park-av., or office of MYER, BAXTER & CO., Room 7, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 191 AND 193 Fifth av., near Monroe st., alley at side; rent low. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, WITH A GOOD brick basement; choice neighborhood. Inquire at 697 Fulton-st, or of P. J. REED, Water office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, 3 TO 5, FURnished or unfurnished; convenient to horse cars. 277 South Park av., corner Twenty-seventh st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD TWO front rooms, nicely furnished gas and closet, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. ... South Ann-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, and stable for 6 horses. 81 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR SINGLE gentlemen, at 783 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS IN REAR OF 73 West Randolph-st, $14 per month.

TO RENT—NICE FOUR ROOM COTTAGE, corner Main and Wright sts., near Archer av. cars; water; $20 per month. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and wife, with gas, taken care of, etc.; stages pass the door. Apply 1164 Prairie av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 4 ROOMS and closets, in the two story dwelling 17 South Desplaines st; also 3 front rooms in the brick building 126 West Randolph-st. Inquire 126 West Randolph-st, Room 2.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEmen, near Halsted and Madison $15, $20, $30, $35. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS with all modern improvements, at 530 West Washington st. References required.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with all modern improvements, at 733 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS—BY D. COLE & SON, 186 West Madison-st:
3 rooms over 282 West Madison st.
2 rooms, unfurnished, 245 West Madison st.
3 rooms, furnished, suitable for a doctor's or real estate office.
Also, several rooms in Cole's Block.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—51 HUBBARD-Court; rent $40 per month. Inquire at 460 State st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1026 INDIANA-AV, with nine rooms partly furnished, also a stable. Inquire of N. SAWYER, 150 LaSalle-st, basement room, Otis Block.

TO RENT—A FINE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE on Washington-av., near Ashland-av., with all modern improvements. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—117 WALNUT-ST. INQUIRE OF E. A. FILKINS, office Clerk Circuit Court, Court House.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON House and Real Estate Agents, 127½ West Madison-st.:
Cottage No 118 Lincoln st, 6 rooms, $30.
Cottage No 112 Lincoln-st, 6 rooms, hot and cold water $35.
House No. 484 West Madison st, $1,000.
Store No. 815 West Madison st, $35.

TO RENT—GOOD 8-ROOM COTTAGE AT Oakland (Thirty-ninth-st), hard and soft water, very near horse and steam cars. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF NEW HOUSES on Mitchell, near Leavitt-sts, $25.00; Fourth st. near Wood-st, $25.00; Sholto-st near Polk, $25.00. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, completely furnished; good barn in rear; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, 39 Hoyne-st., 2 blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OPPOSITE SHERMAN HOUSE, TO merchant tailor or other business, 3 rooms, also 2 rear offices, cheap. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES—BY D. COLE & SON, 186 West Madison st.: Building northwest corner Madison and Green sts. 3 large stores, southeast corner Peoria and Madison. 2 stores, and rooms above, 263 and 265 West Madison st. 2 stores and rooms above, together or separate, 274 and 276 South Water st, near Lake st. bridge. Stores 78 and 80 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING 475 WABASH AV; fine building and location for club house or hotel. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, at building.

TO RENT—THE STORE 1343½ STATE ST. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, 475 Wabash av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS AND basements, in new marble front buildings on State st, between Van Buren and Harrison st. C. S. WALLER, 330 State st, Room 5.

TO RENT—ONE STORE 40x50 FEET, SOUTH west corner of Twenty-second st. and Wabash av., very desirable for piano room or furniture. For particulars inquire of W. W. STRONG, Furniture Co., 153 to 159 West Randolph-st, or 153 to 155 Twenty-second-st. Possession given 1st September, if desired. Best location in city.

TO RENT—IN NEW BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Jackson-st, between State and Dearborn-sts, first floor 25x70 second, third, and fourth floors, each 50x70; possession immediately. Apply on premises to BAKER, SMITH & CO.

TO RENT—OFFICES—SINGLE OR IN SUITES, in Stone's Building, 144 and 146 Madison-st., at same prices as before the fire. H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE AND BASEment, in my block, 10 and 12 Madison-st; also, third and fourth stores. C. L. JENKS, 86 Harrison st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 20 and 22 South Canal st. 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 40 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THREE 4-STORY STORES, NOS. 214, 216, and 218 Kinzie-st, between State and Dearborn, just completed, arranged for one, two, or three stores; second, third, and fourth stories each 42x90 feet; basement 11 feet, with rear entrance for receiving and shipping. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.

TO RENT—A FINE HALL, CORNER OF Twelfth and Clinton sts. Used in time past by Pleiades Lodge. E. MARKS, 185 West Lake st.

TO RENT—THREE FINE OFFICES IN THE third story of the Teutonia Life Insurance Company building, southeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth av. C. KNOBELSDORFF, Secretary.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE lady of means and experience, to take charge of a furnished house during absence of owner or family, will pay all expenses of taking care of house and servants' wages. Best of references given; security, if required. Please address C 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GRIST MILL, OR run one on shares, by a first-class miller. Best of references given. Box 79, Sterling, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST OR SECOND floor in a good location by a wholesale shoe manufacturer, as salesroom. Address, stating terms and location, THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Michigan av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO years a house of about 9 rooms, on either of the avenues north of Twenty-eighth st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms; rent not to exceed $12 a month. Address V 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE FITTED for a bakery, with ovens and stable, or without stable; one suitable for a boarding house above would be preferred. Address B 28, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL CONVENIENT or part of house, in good locality by a desirable tenant, small family. Best of references. Will pay three months in advance. Rent must be reasonable. Address A. E. A., 708 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE family, a furnished house in a good location. South Side preferred; would board owner, if agreeable. Address, stating terms, S. H. M., 522 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE WELL-FURnished room, suitable for gentleman and wife, convenient to day board. Best of references given. Address, with price, M 44, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE having from 8 to 10 rooms. Prefer to board the owners. State terms and locality. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR 3 or 4 rooms on the West Side, by a young couple; a permanent tenant. Rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address, stating terms and location, FRANK, 112 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1, by a responsible party, a large house; must have modern improvements; West Washington st. preferred; rent not to exceed $1,500; best of references given; rent paid in advance. Apply to SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st, or 457 West Jackson st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARLOR AND BED-room unfurnished by two young men who can give the very best reference; location, on West Washington st. preferred. Address R 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING in a good location, suitable for a sale stable of horses and carriages; any person having such, or who would build, can make an advantageous arrangement with first class parties by addressing L 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms in private family, South or West Side, for gentleman and wife. Z 1, Tribune office.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—A FEW CHOICE seats for the opening night, Thursday, Aug 15th, at the City Hotel, corner Sixteenth and State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; interest 8 per cent per annum. WRIGHT & TERRELL, 186 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, war house receipts and other good collaterals. J. S. B. STORY, private banker, 90 South Clinton.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE STOCK OF BOSTON AND NEW York low priced pianos, for sale low on time at No. 13 Cottage Grove av. N. GOULD & SON.

DO NOT BUY AN ORGAN UNTIL YOU HAVE examined the Nicholson; it is the best and cheapest. Prices $50 and upwards. Manufactory and salesroom 63 East Indiana st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO TO RENT, from $5 to $9 per month, at N. GOULD & SON, No. 13 Cottage Grove av.

PIANO BUYERS HAD BETTER LOOK over our stock before purchasing; we are selling cheap. N. GOULD & SON, No. 13 Cottage Grove-av.

THE CELEBRATED HASELTON BROS. PIanos are found no where else but at No. 13 Cottage Grove av. N. GOULD & SON.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW PARlor or a good family horse. Address GEORGE GASPER, 49 State st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLEY, NOTHING RE-ceived; keep your promise. TIM.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS G—, FROM SPRINGfield, East Adams, address the Cashier Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—FAMILY AND RAPID SALESMAN ... at 77 West Lake st. ... per week ... L. C. CO.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR BILL CLERK; ONE thoroughly competent in a wholesale grocery house. Address, with references, X 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION clerk. Address D. E. S., Newaygo, Mich.

WANTED—AN OFFICE CLERK; GOOD writer and talker; must bring references. Pay $10 per week. Address W 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A GRAIN COMMISSION house, a youth from 16 to 18 years to do general office work; must be a good penman and have some knowledge of bookkeeping. One who has had experience in the trade preferred. Address in own hand writing stating salary expected. Y 23, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS BROOM-MAKERS, also one boy to make himself generally useful. J. P. & J. R. WHITE, 40 West Randolph st.

WANTED—GOOD LASTER TO WORK ON machine sewed shoes; also a boy to make himself useful about the shop. QUIRK, HALE & KING, 264 West Twelfth st.

WANTED—TWO SLATERS TO GO INTO THE country. Apply to CRAGIN BROS. & CO., 141, 143 and 145 Lake st.

WANTED—50 STONE MASONS, IMMEDIATEly. Apply 218 East Madison, or McCormick's Reaper Factory site, Western-av. and the river.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO TO A NICE country town as cook in a restaurant. First class wages paid. References required. Inquire at 397 West Twelfth st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOT FITTER AT 209 West Randolph st. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—COBBLE STONE pavers, and 50 laborers, to work on track; also two first class horse-shoers, and a jobber. Apply at corner Twentieth and State-sts. R. T. CRANE, Supt Chicago City Railway Co.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSESHOER, AT 98 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL TINNER AND furnace man, at 167 East Kinzie st. No other need apply.

WANTED—5 GOOD CARPENTERS, FOR FITting up stores and offices. Call at 1524 705, and 523 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A CUTTER TO GO TO THE country. Call at 50 and 52 East Madison-st; 8 to 9 a. m.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BOOT AND SHOEmaker immediately at 947 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS AND MEN to work in lumberyard; also good teams. U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER AND ruler to take charge of a new bookbindery at Lincoln, Neb. Inquire at MARDER, LUSE & CO.'S, 139 and 141 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TINNERS USED TO ASSIST ed work, at ALBERT EDWARDS, 967 West Lake st.

WANTED—75 CARPENTERS AT NATIONAL Elevator corner Archer-av, Ogden Slip.

WANTED—A TAILOR THAT CAN CUT GARments and sew, to go into the country. Apply to BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS—APply early this morning. No 118 West Madison-st.

WANTED—12 FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS TO work by the piece, at 213 North State-st. BROWN & SHWAB.

WANTED—GAS FITTERS IMMEDIATELY, AT 741 North Wells st. L. A. BESSE & CO.

WANTED—BAKERS—A MAN TO WORK ON pies and cakes. 27 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TRUNKMAKERS—A STEADY JOB for good hands, as I am opening a large concern at 175 and 177 East Madison st. GEO. H. WALKER, 477 State st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—5 GOOD FURnace men or tinners. STRAWN, POWELL & BROWN, 90 and 92 Erie st, Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—4 GOOD PATtern makers, at JOHN S. GAVIN'S Pattern-shop, 87, 89 and 91 Lake-st, corner of Jefferson-st.

WANTED—GOOD GAS FITTERS, AT McGINLEY'S, 210 East Madison-st; also helpers, that have worked at the business before.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—COACHMAN—MUST BE A GOOD driver, and take care of grounds; bring references. R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED MEN, TO drive wagons and take orders for a first-class grocery store. Address "B & CO," care P. O. Carrier No. 33.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN, TO TAKE CARE of horses and make himself generally useful about the house. Apply to B. S. DOWNER, 10 and 12 Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE CARRIAGE, milk, and make himself generally useful about a private house. J. M. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st, Room 5.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 MEN TO-DAY, FOR THE Northwestern Railroad. Wages $2.25 and $2.50. Track laying, grading, wood chopping, tie cutting; station work; big job. Company pays entirely free fare, and no fees in office. No. 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS OR CANVASSERS in every county or town in the Northwest, for a genuine article we fab sells we ... For particulars address N. GOULD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove av.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD AGENTS TO SELL two of the most useful and salable articles now out. Call at 122 West Washington-st, Room No. 4, on FILLY & COTES.

WANTED—QUARRYMEN—APPLY TO F. E. SPOONER, Agent Chicago Union Lime Works, 153 South Market st.

WANTED—LABORERS AND TEAMS—APPLY immediately at 218 East Madison-st, or McCormick's Reaper Factory site, Western-av. and the river.

WANTED—COMPETENT ALLOPATH PHYSICIAN. Address D. E. S., Newaygo, Mich.

WANTED—500 MEN. ALL MEN THAT WANT to go out to-night and work for C. & N. W. R. R. Company, will call at 20 North Canal; no charge.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call and secure an independent business; it is legitimate and pays big. RICHARDSON, 117 Third av.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR gravel trains; also, sawmill hands; free fare. Apply at 35 West Washington st, Room 1.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 5,000 MEN TO work on nine different railroads in the neighborhood of Chicago; wages $2 to $2.50 per day; board $4 a week. Also, 200 saw mill hands; wages $30 to $35 per month, and board. For free fare and particulars, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, up-stairs.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR M. & N. R. R.; ENtirely free fare; no fees; agent leaves our office at 8:30 this morning; 200 for Government work; fare furnished; 500 for Wisconsin; wages $2.25 to $2.75; free fare; 50 more for North Pacific; $2 per day; leave to-day; 50 sawmill hands; 2 farm hands; $30 per month; work all winter; 70 men for brickyards, and 3 moulders; wages $4 per day; 100 near the city, and 5 for city work. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 50 MEN FOR the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, in Lake Superior; wages $2.25 per day; board $4 per week; station work at 25 to 35 cents per yard; free fare, and board furnished to the work. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AT ABERDEEN HOUSE, ONE porter to do general work. 25 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS farming, and can make himself generally useful and wife, without children, to work on a place 10 miles from the city; woman to do housework. Inquire of F. SMITH, 365 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN OLD MAN TO DISTRIBUTE circulars for a savings bank. Address S 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS BOY to take charge of cow and work about the house. Apply at Room 1 Nevada Block.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS COPYists. Address, in own hand, U 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Sparta and Menominee; wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day; free fare; 30 saw-mill hands, $35 per month and board; brick yard and quarrymen. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, 28 West Madison and 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 SCANDINAVIAN SAW MILL hands; good and sure pay; steady work; no fee. Apply to the foreman, 113 Milwaukee av.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON FARM near city; wife must be good washer and ironer, no children. Liberal wages. Call from 11 to 3. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLEsale gents' furnishing house to learn the business and make himself generally useful. Apply at 111 and 113 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR ROOFing. Address W 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX WAITERS (MALE), AT BURKY & MILAN'S Restaurant, 107 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AT CONSIDINE'S RESTAURANT, northwest corner LaSalle and South Water sts., six good waiters. Call 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MALE WAITERS (white) at Continental Hotel, State st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $6,000 OR $8,000 and willing to do the office work can buy one quarter or one third interest in a well established manufacturing business that pays a fair percentage on the investment. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be required. Address with reference MANUFACTURER, care Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 READY cash. Can make $18,000 clear profit in six months. Apply 146 East Madison-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $3,000 to $4,000, to extend the business of a brick yard already established, and working the best machines and producing the soundest bricks in the country. Address S. PAYNE, 18 Willard place.

PARTNER WANTED—AN HONEST TEMPERate man of fair business knowledge and a few hundred dollars, and ready to engage immediately, can enter into a first-class, profitable business, as a suitable partner is my object, not money. Address, in own writing, stating amount of capital at hand and last business, T. W. M., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $15,000 to $20,000 to purchase an interest in a well established wholesale business in this city one of the partners wishing to retire. Address "RELIABLE," Post Office, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES AND LEASE—4 FINE silver-plated show-cases, 1 Diebold's safe, counters and shelving; also, desks and gas fixtures; will be sold cheap. 581 State st. N. B.—Large store, and rent cheap; fixtures will be sold separately.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A GENTLEman's watch and chain. Heavy gold hunting case (Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham). Good time-keeper. Address P. O. Box 261 Chicago.

FOR SALE—TO PUBLISHERS—THE COMplete printing materials of a seven column English weekly paper entirely new. Address CHICAGO UNION.

FOR SALE—4 BLACK WALNUT SHOW CASES. Apply at 123 West Randolph st.

FOR SALE—THREE BLACK AND ONE WHITE pure Spitz pups, or, as called by some Esquimaux dogs. Call at barn in rear of 972 Michigan av.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments, and work given if desired. 17 East Eighteenth st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & CLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 132 West Madison st, branch, 365 Wabash av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 117 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, ONE WHO CAN come well recommended from last employer; none other need apply, at 13 North Ashland av, between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply, with reference, to 456 Michigan-av, from 1 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and do up-stairs work. German, Swede or colored, at 797 Michigan-av. No Irish.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECONDwork, and make herself generally useful. Apply 869 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, ETC., and one for second work; German or Scotch. 193 Ellis av.

WANTED—SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL, good washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Call at 505 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DINING ROOM GIRL at 50 South May-st., near Madison.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR Swede girl for second work at 1200 Prairie av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; good wages will be paid to a competent person. Apply, with references, to 11 Bryan-place, between Lake and Randolph-st., fronting Union Park.

WANTED—GIRLS AT GOODSPEED'S BINDery, 91 South Carpenter st. None need apply but experienced hands.

WANTED—THIS DAY, A GOOD STARCHER and ladies' clothes ironer, at Laundry, 129 West Lake st.

WANTED—50 GIRLS IN PRIVATE AND boarding houses, boats and vessels. Inquire at 89 Sherman-st, opposite Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren. Must be neat and tidy. German or Swede preferred. Call at 673 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN woman or girl, to do general housework for a small family. Inquire at 52 Ann-st, near Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; one that understands cooking, washing and ironing; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 1265 Prairie av.

WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND GIRL; GERman or American preferred; references required. Apply at 273 Thirty-first st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at No. 1236 Prairie av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A RESTAUrant, 12 South Water st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 338 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian preferred, at 354 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING and ironing; two girls in the family. Call at 614 West Washington-st. at once.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and a girl to do second work and take care of baby. Apply 579 West Monroe-st for 2 days.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO THE housework for a small family, at 77 Throop st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. No Irish need apply. 500 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AT 1080 WABASH-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR BOARDINGhouse; good wages to smart girl. 199 Burnside st., near Twenty-sixth st.

WANTED—100 GOOD COMPETENT GIRLS FOR hotels, restaurants, and private houses; highest wages paid. 126 West Monroe st. Star Employment office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 540 Michigan av.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF GOOD GIRLS for hotels, boarding houses, and private families, in city and country. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1000 State st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, 14 OR 16 YEARS to do light up stairs work. 1153 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID at 1025 Wabash av. Call in the evening.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 359 Washington st. German or Swede preferred.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—STRAW AND CACTUS SEWERS AT HEWES & PRESCOTT'S, 258½ Wabash av.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS, OPERATORS, and button-hole makers, to take work home. 260 West Madison st.

WANTED—GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND THE sewing of mink furs. 347 South Clark st, corner Harrison.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A BABE ONE month old. Apply to ANDREW NELSON, Room 43 Exchange Building.

WANTED—A LADY CLERK, 2 COOKS, GIRLS for small families, restaurants and laundries. City Intelligence Office; 316 Franklin, corner Washington, Room 28.

WANTED—10 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS, 2 ladies' cloth ironers, and 3 washwomen, at AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY, 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRT IRONERS and girls to fold clothes for mangle, at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, State st. and Eldridge court.

WANTED—AT 1039 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMpetent nurse to take care of a baby; references must be satisfactory. Apply in morning, Wednesday and Thursday.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE RIDING PONY. INQUIRE at 858 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—HORSES—3 HEAVY TEAMS, 2,800 to 3,000 pounds, young, sound and in good condition, at our stables, 691 South Clark st. Inquire of DUNNE & SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS high, kind and gentle; can show a 3:40 gait; to be seen at Bowen & Co. stable on Franklin st. Inquire at Room 35, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN FOR THE nicest rig ever offered in this city, stylish coupe, double harness and pair of fast bays. Must be sold for the money they will bring. Apply immediately. Also two business sign rigs. Rear 21 Congress st. J. W. COOK.

FOR SALE—AT LOW FIGURES A NEW STOCK of eastern carriages at 353 State st. Also repairing promptly attended to by TUCKER & MORGAN.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF GREY HORSES, AND 5 years old, weighing 2,800 lbs. They are good family horses or any kind of business. They are quiet in double or single harness. Will be sold together or separate, the owner having no further use for them. A trial of two days allowed. Apply at 883 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3 VERY FINE TEAMS; ALL heavy, sound, and well-adapted to any kind of work. One of them is an elegant pair of mares that for farm use or work, cannot be surpassed. Apply at Lake Shore, foot of Erie-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE, FIVE-YEAR OLD, FAMily horse; fit for a doctor or lady to drive; also two good work horses; will be sold cheap. 747 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—PHAETON AND PONY; ALSO, top buggy and good driving horse; very low for cash. 70 West Monroe st.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE BOX BUSINESS BUGgy at No. 201 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A SOUND BUGGY HORSE—MUST be a good traveller—in exchange for a good draft mare, 6 years old. Call 9 a. m., at 204 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A HORSE AND TWO-SEATED buggy. Will pay cash for a bargain. Co-Operative Stove Company, 157 East Kinzie st.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM HORSE AND wagon in exchange for good suburban lots. Address T. S. B., No. 14 Bishop court, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY, OPEN OR TOP, for which will exchange a fine gold watch, balance in cash, if any. Address R 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL WOOD AND coal. Apply early at 180 West VanBuren st.

WANTED—TO-DAY—A GOOD, RELIABLE horse 6 or 7 years old. One that can make good time and that a lady can drive. O. W. RICHARDSON, Room 48, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG LADY INTENDING TO GO TO New England within the next week or ten days, alone, would like to meet some other lady who may be contemplating the same trip. Can be seen at 470 Wabash-av., up stairs.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 584 State-st.

McKEOWN & QUAYLE, MANUFACTURERS of derricks, bunding anchors and bolts, 22 East Kinzie-st.

MODELS AND EXPERIMENTAL MACHINery made to order or by contract. Inventors assisted. Address or call on RICHARDSON, 117 Third av.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 50 East Harrison st.

WANTED—LESSONS IN SMALL SWORD EXercise, by competent master. Address, giving terms, B 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS BANKing and has means to open exchange banking office in a thriving locality. For particulars address D. A. S., Newaygo, Mich.

WANTED—BANKS, STORES AND OFFICES to fit up to order in first class style by E. C. BAILEY, carpenter, contractor and builder. Address 1253 Indiana av.

WANTED—A CONTRACTOR TO PUT UP A good building where large rent is assured for interest in property. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

WANTED—A NEW MILCH GOAT FOR CASH. 396 Orchard st.

WANTED—SOME FIRST CLASS DENTIST work for first class board, at 396 West Madison-st. References exchanged.

WANTED—PEOPLE WITHOUT HOMES, THE land under whose feet belongs to another, whose children, should you die to-day, would be left on the charity of a cold and unfeeling world; you who, because of former position, wealth, and education, dare not, for fear of being thrust from society, go out to labor in Chicago; to you Colorado offers a home of 160 acres of land, free of cost, where it is not a disgrace to work, but where you are honored for your labor. We want to start next week. Office, Lewis House, 146 Wabash av. D. S. GREEN, Gen. Supt. of the Southwestern Colony.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—WANTED—AGENTS CAN MAKE $300 per month selling gong door bells in towns and villages; ten minutes work to adjust one. Address J. P. HAYS, box 512, Wilmington, Del.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book; every citizen wants it; also for campaign goods. Address Goodspeed's Empire Publishing House, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest ... book to heaviest overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $1 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAME IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TO MASONS AND CONTRACTORS—5,000 thimbles and stoppers; also, plaster moulds cut to order. MERRILL BROS., 223 South Halsted-st.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE, AT FIREproof Building Co.'s office, No. 142 Adams-st. T. D. DECKERT.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk, or writer in an office, by a well educated young man (Scotchman); best references produced from last employer; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address, or apply, T M, 187 South Jefferson st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk; best of reference furnished; wages no object. Address X 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a wholesale house; is strong, and willing to work; is a practical bookkeeper, quick and accurate; first-class penman; permanent situation desired where there is prospect of advancement; can furnish unexceptional references. Address M 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN of business habits as bookkeeper, assistant or clerk in a wholesale or mercantile house, or insurance office. Address G 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRODUCE COMmission Merchants and Others—A Scotchman, possessing considerable experience in the forwarding and commission line, thoroughly acquainted with general business in every department, and good business connections in Europe, is open for an engagement; age 35; habits steady and energetic; first class references and testimonials, both local and foreign. Address F 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DELIVERY CLERK by a young man; city references. A 317 Monroe-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD CAR-riage painter about the 1st of September; am a good striper and finisher; preference given to a steady job. Address J P B, Box 581, Moline, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN sash, door, and blind manufactory, or would take superintendence of buildings, thoroughly experienced; country preferred; city references. F 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced engineer from Canada. Address ALF. PENNE, 275 West Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A foundry moulding room; can give good references. Apply to Chicago Foundry, 159 Canal st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS hat presser; in manufactory. Address P 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRICKLAYER and mason; has had 8 years' experience at furnace building; steam boiler fixing, for manufacture of iron, etc. Address B, 17 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cutter; prefer the country. Apply at 382 Twenty-second st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT ENGIneer desires to obtain a situation running or erecting engines or machinery, or would take charge of a building as janitor. Address A 15, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; will make himself useful; good city references. Address A 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (Swede) in a private family; will do for wages to suit employer if a good home. Address G N, 33 Milwaukee av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHman or clerk; will loan employer $100 or $250 on good security. Address A GEHRING, 113 East Twelfth st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND HIS wife who are not afraid of work. 126 West Monroe st. Star Employment Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family. Can be seen at 80 North Halsted st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT girl in a private family, to do second work, or in a private boarding house to do dining room work. Address 522 Wabash-av., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL, TO take care of children, or do light second work. Call at 563 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and sewing; has machine; is capable of taking care of baby from infancy. Call at 85 Archer av., for three days, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO general housework in a small private family. Please call at 86 Cottage Grove-av, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN ONE FAMILY BY two girls, to do kitchen and second work. Apply 10 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Call at No. 251 North Green-st, up stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, to do sewing and second work; has a machine. Call at 542 Butterfield-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WISHES A situation as house keeper and saw—where she can have a home. Call to-day from 10 to 12 at Ladies' Christian Union, 67 Randolph st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE TO go out or can take a baby to her own home if required. Call at No. 365 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ATTEND TO OFFIces, by a lady; can give good satisfaction. Apply at 162 North Kinzie-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 BISHOP COURT, NEAR UNION PARK—One unfurnished room except carpet and one furnished room and a very desirable suite of front rooms, the 1st September.

14 NORTH GREEN ST, CORNER RANDOLPH—Nicely furnished front room, with board. Board and lodging, $5; day board, $4; single rooms, from $6 to $7; meals, 25 cents.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Two furnished rooms, with board; gas, bath, hot and cold water.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST, NEAR MADISON—Pleasant front room, with board, for two persons.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO VACANCIES for gentlemen, with first class board. $5 per week; also, day board, $3.50.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room board, for two gentlemen. Gas and bath.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST, SECOND door from the corner of Halsted-st—Two single rooms to rent, with first class board.

247 WEST MONROE-ST—FURNISHED ROOM with board. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

322 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, for gentleman and wife or single men.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms, with board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMOdate one gentleman with a nicely furnished room; first class table; private family.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Three suites of rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds; this is the finest location and best accommodations on West Side.

711 WEST MADISON-ST—FRONT PARLOR bed room, nicely furnished, with board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private family.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board from $6 to $9 per week; day board, $5; transient, $2.

South Side.

499 DEARBORN-ST. (FORMERLY CALLED Burnside), near Twenty-ninth and State-sts.—Pleasant rooms with good board, at lowest possible prices; parlors, piano, bath-room and everything desirable.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE NICELY FURnished room suitable for two, with good board. Terms moderate.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE UNFURnished room; also, a room for a single gentleman; references required.

550 WABASH-AV., NEAR HARMON COURT—One large front room, one single room, bath and gas, with board. Table boarders wanted.

694 WABASH-AV.—THIRD-STORY FRONT room, for two gentlemen; also, single room, with board. Reference required.

809 WABASH-AV.—PENSION ANGLAIS—Apartments for first-class boarders only; terms from $7 to $10 per week; breakfast at 7:30; dinner at 6:30. This house has been completely refurnished and will be ready to receive visitors on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER EIGHTEENTH st.—Can accommodate a few young men with good board, and pleasant rooms, upon reasonable terms.

977 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to rent, with first-class board. Accommodations for few select day boarders. Terms moderate.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE FRONT rooms, one furnished and one unfurnished, to rent, with board; also rooms for single gentlemen.

1180 INDIANA AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a pleasant, furnished room for one or two gentlemen. References given and required.

MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWELFTH-ST—Large front room, with board, for couple; room for single gentlemen. R 63, Tribune Branch office.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE ST.—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO GOOD ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board where can have use of bath-room, by gentleman, wife and boy; servant girl to room with other servants; on Washington, Monroe or Adams-sts., and in good location, West Side. References given and required. B 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentleman and wife, on avenue near Twelfth-st preferred. Address B 87, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY A LADY AND CHILD 11 YEARS old, must be west of Halsted and south of Lake-st. Address stating terms and location, MRS. J. D., Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A plain private family where there are no other boarders. Address D 59, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsyth's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 79 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, steam machines and saws. Western Branch office, 51 South Canal st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM 4 TO 30 horse power; stationary, portable, horizontal, and upright, with or without boilers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal st.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND ENGINE (CYLINder 16 or 18 ... 20 or 24 inch; two boilers 24 ... Apply by letter to C. J. GOODHUE, Jr., Stevens Point, Wis.

INSTRUCTION.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass. Four years classical course, including Greek. Prices reduced last year. Music under direction of Dr. Eben Tourjee. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. ... attention paid to German, French, and Painting. Next ... begins Sept. 19. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL CIVIL ENGINEERING, surveying, and drawing. ... Winter course commences ... for circular, address ... VANDER NAILLEN, ...

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, PRIVATE decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1121.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. NEWELL, PRATT, Mass. and United States Attorney, 494 South Clark st.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Second Day of the Kennicott Club Shooting Tournament.

The Prizes Won by Messrs. J. J Kleinman, H. M. Sherman, Abner Price, and Dr. Eggleston.

Mace and O'Baldwin Badly Bothered by the Baltimore Authorities.

THE TRIGGER.

SECOND DAY OF THE KENNICOTT TOURNAMENT.

The second day of the Kennicott Club's tournament at Dexter Park on yesterday was characterized by a much larger attendance than on the previous day, and a largely increased list of entries. The shooting began pretty promptly at the customary hour, and was continued without intermission until after 7 in the evening.

For the various prizes there were 59 entries. The first trial at 10 birds, 21 yards rise and 80 boundary, resulted as follows:

W. F. Milligan	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
A. V. Jones	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—6
W. Taylor	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Abe Kleinman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
J. Stannus	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—6
Henry Kleinman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
S. P. Hopkins	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—6
E. W. Ross	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—8
Dr. Kennedy	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Jesse O. Allen	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Z. C. Pheatt	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—7
H. A. Bogardus	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Tom Stagg	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
G. M. Smith	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—7
Miles Johnson	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
J. Reeves	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
T. J. Davidson	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
J. Harris	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—7
W. B. Haworth	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
J. Moore	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9
H. C. Pritchitt	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
J. N. Ocklen	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
N. Doxy	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Harry Huntington	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—7
H. N. Sherman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
A. Bell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
G. K. Pheatt	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
H. Cornish	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—7
J. J. Kleinman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
J. Farnsworth	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
F. R. Mitchell	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
W. E. Watkins	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 dr.—4
Abner Price	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
George C. Sherman	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—7
Ed. Price	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—6
W. F. Johnson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
S. McDowell	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—7
W. H. Orendorf	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—8
G. Stanton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
M. Carl	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
E. Thomas, Jr.	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Aleck Price	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—6
F. Maskey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—7
G. H. Douglas	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
W. Price	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 dr—4
C. S. Squires	0 0 1 1 0 0 dr—2
J. A. Kenny	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
C. Adams	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
J. Stearns	0 0 0 1 0 dr—1
J. F. Whiting	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
C. Gordon	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
D. Needy	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
J. Wright	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
H. M. Smith	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
A. A. Sample	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—7
G. W. Eggleston	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
H. A. Small	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—7
J. E. Bartlett	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
F. T. Sherman	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—5

The ties on ten were found to comprise about one in seven of the whole number of entries, an unusually large proportion, showing an unusually fine lot of amateurs. The nine who killed their straight ten shot off the tie at 26 yards with the following result:

Taylor	1 0 1 0 1—3
Abe Kleinman	1 0 0 dr—1
Kennedy	0 1 0 0 1—2
Bogardus	0 1 0 0 1—2
Doxy	1 1 1 1 1—5
J. J. Kleinman	1 1 1 1 1—5
G. H. Douglas	1 1 1 0 dr—3
J. Wright	0 1 1 1 dr—3
H. Smith	1 1 1 1 1—5

The first effort having decided nothing, Doxy, J. J. Kleinman and Smith (whose name is not Smith, by the way) shot at five more birds each at 31 yards. Kleinman killed his five birds without a miss, and was allowed to clutch the $150, and flie the same away in the bottom of a Calumet calfskin. The figures in the cases are:

Doxy	0 1 1 0 dr—2
J. J. Kleinman	1 1 1 1 1—5
Smith	1 0 0 dr—1

The thirteen entries who had killed nine birds each attempted five more at 26 yards to decide the possession of a handsome lady's gold watch, valued at $150. The result was:

Henry Kleinman	1 0 [illegible]—1
Jesse Allen	0 0 1 1 1—3
Miles Johnson	1 1 0 1 1—4
J. Reeves	1 1 1 1 1—4
W. B. Haworth	1 1 1 1 1—5
J. H. Ackley	1 1 1 1 1—4
H. N. Sherman	1 1 1 1 1—5
W. T. Johnson	1 1 1 1 1—5
C. Thomas, Jr.	0 dr—0
J. F. Whiting	1 1 1 1 1—5
J. E. Bartlett	1 1 1 1 1—5
A. Bell	1 1 0 0—2

The thirteen having been reduced to three, the watch was passed 36 to Mr. Sherman, as follows:

Haworth	1 0 0 1—2
Sherman	1 1 1 1—4
Adams	1 0 0 dr—2

Mr. Sherman, the winner, is a Detroit sportsman, and counted among the best shots in his State.

For the $70 which constituted the third prize there were eight contestants, each of whom had killed 8 out of 10 in the first trial. Following is the score:

E. W. Ross	1 1 1 0 1—4
G. K. Pheatt	1 1 1 0 1—4
F. R. Mitchell	1 1 1 1 1—5
Ab. Price	1 1 1 1 1—5
Orendorf	1 1 1 1 1—5
Stanton	1 1 1 0 dr—3
Carl	0 dr—0
Needy	0 dr—0

Five more birds at 31 yards resulted as follows:

Mitchell	1 0 0 1 0—2
Price	1 0 1 1 0—3

The loser in this case is from Nashville, and one of the best shots on the ground. Had he possessed his antagonist's coolness and been as well trained to long distances he would certainly have bagged the $70.

The field for the fourth prize was large and comprised some excellent shots. The prize was a pair of sleeve buttons of the value of $50. Below is the score:

Milligan	1 0 dr—1
Pheatt	0 dr—0
Stagg	1 1 1 0 dr—3
Smith	0 1 1 0 1—3
Harris	1 1 1 0 1—3
Moore	1 1 1 0 dr—3
Pritchitt	1 0 1 dr—2
Huntington	1 1 0 dr—2
Cornish	1 1 0 dr—2
Farnsworth	0 dr—0
Sherman	0 1 1 1 dr—3
McDowell	1 0 dr—1
Maskey	1 0 dr—1
Kinney	1 1 1 1 0—4
Gordon	dr
Sample	1 1 0 dr—2
Eggleston	1 1 1 1 1—5
Small	1 1 1 0 dr—3

Mr. G. W. Eggleston, the manager of the tournament, having been alone in killing his five birds, gobbled the buttons.

The pool-sellers began business directly after the close of the first shooting, and did a very brisk business for some time. There were so many contestants in the shooting-off that the field was made and field a favorite. Below are a few sample pools on first money: Bogardus, $10; A. Kleinman, $10; field, $26. Bogardus, $15; A. Kleinman, $10; field, $28. Bogardus, $10; Doxy, $7; field, $55. Doxy, $10; Smith, $13; field, $40.

The tournament will be continued to-day, the prizes being a valuable watch and three money-purses.

PUGILISM.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Discretion has again proved the better part of valor, and the great ten-thousand-dollar prize-fight for the championship of the world is off for the present, and for so long as the stakeholder, Alderman McMullen, of Philadelphia, shall determine. The credit of the most satisfactory state of affairs to-night should be distributed among all the parties to the transaction, and the narrative of the incidents of the day will show how little blame attaches to any one individual for the failure of the fight. This morning O'Baldwin gave bail, as Mace had done before, not to fight in Maryland, and was released without delay. Both he and Mace were on the street this morning, the observed of all observers. They met, but not speaking. Mace says this evening he didn't see the giant, while O'Baldwin declares that the gypsey was afraid of him, and wanted to run. O'Baldwin retired to their rooms about 11 o'clock, where they have since remained, Mace most of the time alone with his trainer, and O'Baldwin surrounded by the roughest and lowest crowd ever gathered in Baltimore. After releasing O'Baldwin this morning, State's Attorney Pinckney wrote a personal note to the owners of the steamers Massachusetts and Cyrus P. Smith, which had been chartered to carry the fighters to their battle-ground, ordering them not to permit their boats to leave on this unlawful errand, and warning them that if they were allowed to depart trouble might ensue. The Maryland Steamboat Company, acting upon this suggestion, promptly ordered the fires of the Massachusetts drawn, but the owners of the Cyrus P. Smith being under a forfeit of $50 in case of the failure of the boat to perform her engagement, was more reluctant to take the advice of the lawyers. The report that there was trouble with the boats spread around the hotels early in the afternoon, and until 6 o'clock everything was doubtful and uncertain. O'Baldwin's boat being prevented from leaving, of course the Smith would not go. About dusk it was finally given up by all parties, and the word was passed around that the fight was off. Hundreds of tickets, at $5 each, had been sold for the excursion, but there was no help for the matter, and the disgusted public had to smile at their misfortune. It was perfectly evident during the whole performance that it was little better than a farce, and that neither party was at all anxious for a fight. Coburn, Aaron, Harris, Poole, Mace, and a large number of the principal sports from New York, who were noisily talking around the hotel, never once left it all the afternoon, not going near the boat nor making any effort worthy the name to get away. Had they made any exertion whatever, there is scarcely a doubt that they could have got off without molestation. The private note of Attorney Pinckney was the only hint during the entire day that interference would be offered to the friends of either party.

The result of the whole day's delay and deliberation is that an agreement has been drawn up and signed by the friends of the combatants, James Coburn representing Mace and Johnny Dwyer O'Baldwin, referring to the stakeholder, McMullen, appointment of time and place to fight. It is now likely that both men, with their backers, will leave for Philadelphia to-morrow, and there a new programme will be agreed on within a week.

Mace and O'Baldwin kept their respective rooms most of the time during the afternoon, exhibiting their points only to a few intimates and favorites. Mace is in fine condition and in good spirits, and, from all appearances, ready to fight. He had with him in his room a complete outfit for the ring, down to the smallest articles, ready to move at a moment's notice. O'Baldwin is suffering from a broken knuckle, a skin eruption, and his general appearance is pudy and uncertain. Mace's friends are confident that he would have won an easy victory had he met his antagonist.

The whole situation to-night is therefore intensely peaceful, and there is no prospect of a fight for a week or two at the earliest. Mace offered O'Baldwin a tug excursion, five or twenty-five men on a side, or a trip out into Delaware by train early to-morrow morning, there to settle the discussion, but both invitations were declined.

THE MACE-O'BALDWIN MILL.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Late yesterday afternoon, Mace was again arrested on a bench warrant from the Criminal Court, as was also Joe Coburn, at the instigation of Mr. Pinkney, Deputy State's Attorney, charging Mace and Coburn with entering into a conspiracy in Maryland to engage in a fight, and thus violate the peace and laws of the adjoining State of Virginia. Upon this charge, which seemed to take the pugilists greatly by surprise, the accused were held in $5,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. A similar warrant was also issued for O'Baldwin and his trainer, who were arrested this morning, and gave the required bail. A large number of roughs from New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, are here, and a number are now going down the streets to the wharves of the steamers, which leave for the fighting ground this afternoon. The tug Ella, with several press reporters and amateurs of the prize ring, leaves at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The indications are that the fight will come off to-morrow morning.

BASE BALL.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Red Stockings and Fly Aways will play this afternoon at the corner of Thirty-third street and Michigan avenue. The former nine are working for the junior championship. The Actives and Lakesides will have a game on Saturday, on the corner of State and Twenty-third street; ladies free. The Continentals defeated the Osceolas, 15 to 9, in seven innings. The victors seek challenges from all clubs under 15 years of age. The intrepid may address the Secretary at No. 138 North Ada street.

THE TURF.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The race for a purse of $5,000, for horses that never beat 2:40, was won by Flora Bell in three straight heats, in 2:28¼, 2:26¾, 2:27½. Sleepy John took the second money, Lulu third, Dauntless fourth. Six horses started. The track was heavy.

OUR STREET NOMENCLATURE.

Numerous Changes Recommended by the Special Committee of the Common Council.

The Special Committee of the Common Council on Street Nomenclature, together with Mayor Medill, held a meeting yesterday morning for the further consideration of the subject. There were present, besides his Honor, the following Aldermen: Thompson, Ogden, McGennis, Gill, and Powell. After due deliberation, the following changes are recommended to be made in the names of streets:

Astoria street to be Trumbull avenue.
A street to be Thirty-fifth court.
Adelaide street to be Fillmore court.
Augusta street to be Fairfield avenue.
Avery street to be Thirty-fourth street.
B street to be Thirty-sixth street.
Beach street to be Thirty-second street.
Bradley street to be Woodland street.
Brown street to be Linwood place.
Bradwell street to be Hoyne street.
C street to be Thirty-seventh street.
Catharine street to be West Fifteenth street.
Campbell street to be Hoyne street.
Centre place to be Waldo place.
Clayton street, between May and Centre avenue to be Walsh court.
Centre street to be Crown place.
Charles street to be Central Park avenue.
Clayton street to be West Twenty-first street.
Chestnut street to be Myrtle street.
Cook street to be Genesee avenue.
Cook street (in Cook and Anderson's Subdivision) to be California avenue.
Crittenden avenue to be Thirty-fourth street.
D street to be Thirty-seventh court.
Derby street to be Sacramento avenue.
Dorman street to be West Twentieth street.
Douglas place to be Thirty-fifth street.
E street to be Thirty-eighth street.
Egan avenue to be Thirty-ninth street.
Ellis court to be Oxford court.
English street to be West Twenty-first street.
Ellis place, to be Prospect place.
Eighteenth street to be Eighteenth court.
Evans street, between Union and Halsted, to be Evans court.
Evans street to be West Eighteenth street.
Esplanade street to be Thirty-sixth street.
Elmira street to be Thirty-second street.
F street to be Thirty-eighth court.
Fowler and Lull streets to be Lull place.
Grab street to be Wharf street.
Grant court to be Dale place.
Greeley street to be McDermott street.
Geddis street to be Fairfield avenue.
Genesee street to be California avenue.
Grand street to be Oakley avenue.
Hasbine street to be West Nineteenth street.
Howard street to be West Seventeenth street.
Hall street to be Thirty-second street.
Hickory street to be Orange street.
East and West Hinsdale street to be Chestnut street.
Hart street to be Genesee avenue.
Holstein avenue to be Oakley avenue.
Iglehart avenue to be Oakley avenue.
Irwin street to be West Seventeenth street.
Jones avenue to be Hawthorne avenue.
Knerr street to be Concord place.
Laimbeen street to be Washtenaw avenue.
Leavitt street to be Trumbull avenue.
Lincoln avenue to be Springfield street.
Lowe street to be Tell court.
Lay street to be West Thirty-first street.
Lancaster street to be Thirty-second street.
Linden street to be Eugenie street.
Luke street to be West Nineteenth street.
Mitchell street to be West Fourteenth street.
Merrill street to be Central Park avenue.
Mark street to be Ayres court.
Morton street and avenue to be Central Park avenue.
McCagg place to be Locust street.
Mulligan street to be Thirty-second street.
Montgomery street to be Thirty-seventh street.
Oak (W.) and Short streets to be Oak street.
Oakley street, (in Sec. 14, 39, 13) to be Homan avenue.
Oakley street to be Oakley avenue.
Polk street to be Lexington street.
Pitney avenue to be Pitney street.
Park court to be Wicker court.
Park street (East) to be Leipzig street.
Park street (North) to be Ems street.
Park street (South) to be Hamburg street.
Park street (West) to be Breslau street.
Park place to be Lake Park place.
West Pearson street to be Pearson street.
Pine street to be Ash street.
Queer place to be Thirty-sixth street.
Rum street to be Twenty-seventh street.
Reuben street (north) to be North Ashland avenue.
River street to be Wabash avenue.
Scott street to be West Van Buren street.
St. Charles street to be Homan avenue.
Southwestern avenue to be Ogden avenue.
Salt street to be Hough place.
Selah street to be Chatham court.
Short street to be Phinney street.
Simons avenue to be Kedzie avenue.
Steele street to be West Twenty-sixth street.
Sampson street to be West Thirteenth street.
Sacramento street to be Sacramento avenue.
Tyler street to be Congress street.
Tyler street (West) to be West Congress street.
Taylor street to be Harvard street.
Tinkham street to be be Tinkham avenue.
Thirteenth street to be Coolidge street.
Trenton street to be Hoyne street.
Valiquette street to be Calumet avenue.
Valentine street to be Maplewood avenue.
Van Buren street to be Tremont street.
Waverly avenue to be Washtenaw avenue.
Wrong street to be Stearns street.
Whiskey Point road to be Grand avenue.
Washington avenue to be Carroll street.
Walnut street to be Maplewood avenue.
White street to be Trenton street.
Whitney street to be Boylston street.
Western city limits to be whole length, Crawford avenue.
Walsh street to be West Twentieth street.

THE OAKHURST HERD.

Large and Successful Auction Sale of Short Horn Cattle at the Stock Yards Yesterday.

Mr. Edward P. Brockway, of Ripon, Wis., having determined to give up his herd of short-horns (called the Oakhurst Herd), offered them for sale at auction at the Stock Yards on yesterday. Twenty-five cows and heifers and five bulls made up the herd, which was considered one of the finest in the West. The sale attracted large numbers of cattle men from the Western States, and one or two from Canada, the result being lively competition, quick bidding, and good prices. The whole herd was disposed of in little more than a couple of hours. Below are the animals, their prices, and the buyers:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Sue Clay, $400; S. Haiderman, Morris, Ill.
Vitula, $700; S. R. Streator, Cleveland.
Banana, $515; Clay Wright, Frankfort, Mo.
Bitella, $370; F. W. Rice, New Hartford, Iowa.
Louan of Oakhurst, $1,450; S. C. Duncan, Smithville, Mo.
Lady Baltimore Fifth, $525; same.
Zelda, $510; E. Stillson, Oshkosh.
Oakhurst Lady, $1,030; W. Byram, Abingdon.
Second Oakhurst Lady, $850; R. A. Otley, Kewanee.
Ruvina, $620; S. R. Streator.
Mistletoe Second, $850; Captain Blake, Lowell Lake.
Mistletoe Fourth, $420; R. A. Otley, Kewanee.
Mistletoe Sixth, $265; W. Story, Ripon, Wis.
Maradan Fifteenth, $320; E. Byram, Abingdon, Ill.
Maradan Sixteenth, $395; J. B. Niles, Laporte.
Farina, $1,525; James Kissingen, Clarksville, Mo.
Farma Second, $1,695; same.
Anna Wiley, $600; P. H. Coen, Washburn, Ill.
Cadelta, $1,350; R. Otley, Kewanee.
Cypress Fifth, $405; E. Stillson, Oshkosh.
Mazurka Twenty-sixth, $1,210; George Murray, Racine.
Nannie, $610; S. C. Duncan, Smithville, Mo.
Lily, $1,000; Captain Blake, Lowell, Md.
Minorca, $705; Clay Wright, Frankfort, Mo.
Messina, $305; Allen Prior, Garden Grove, Iowa.

BULLS.

Master Airdrie, $815; J. Gaines, Ridge Farm, Ill.
Rival Airdrie, $600; J. H. Kissingen, Clarksville, Mo.
Imperial Athel, $130; E. Doty, Upper Alton.
Vice Airdrie, $325; Morgan Turney, Cameron, Ill.
Master Maturka, $460; S. Dysart, Franklin Grove.

AMUSEMENTS.

MULLIGAN'S BENEFIT.

This evening Mr. John Mulligan, one of the few surviving exponents of the old-time minstrelsy, and one of the best performers in the profession, takes a benefit at the Globe Theatre. He deserves all the consideration that the patrons of Mr. Hooley's entertainments can give, as he has contributed more to their amusement, probably, than any other member of the company. The programme will contain the best of Mr. Mulligan's funny sketches, especially those in which he is most admired here.

THE GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

The management of the Globe will open that theatre on Monday night as a Vaudeville Theatre of the highest order. A company has been engaged, which, for individual excellence and ensemble strength, cannot be surpassed in this country. The ballet has been selected with great care from the leading New York theatres, its members being noted for their skill and finish of style, and especially for their personal attractions, which are considerably above the average. Colonel J. H. Wood and Colonel W. E. Sinn, the lessees and managers, have displayed considerable sagacity in their selections. The *Globe Theatre Pictorial* is a neat sheet gotten up at considerable expense, and well illustrated with portraits of the leading ladies, for gratuitous distribution. There can be little doubt of the success of the managers in securing public favor and patronage.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

What with the people who did not see the panorama of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, and those who have a curiosity to see it again, the Academy of Music is nightly filled, and the general verdict is, that the panorama diorama, and drama of "Chicago, Before, During, and After the Fire," is a great success, and one which is destined to make the fortune of its enterprising proprietor, who, as we learn, will soon take the entertainment to Europe.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS

still holds its own, the elegant and comfortable amphitheatre being nightly crowded with a very superior order of circus patrons. This is its last week, and we shall not soon look upon its like again.

OPENING OF M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

McVicker's new theatre will be opened to the public this evening with the standard comedy of "Time Works Wonders." The play has been carefully rehearsed, and will be brought out with all the beauty of new scenery and appointments. The services of the best portion of the company will be called into requisition. All the seats have been secured for the three performances this week, and it is probable that standing room will be at a premium until the novelty of the place wears away.

The epilogue which Mr. McVicker intends delivering this evening, at the opening of his new theatre, will be repeated every evening during the week that everyone may have an opportunity of hearing it.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

LUNATIC'S ESTATE.

A petition was filed by Asa Green, of Genesee County, New York, as conservator of Julius J. Green, a lunatic of the same county, for the sale of Lot 58, Mather & Taft's Addition to Chicago, and Lots 28, 29, and 30, Louis Hunt's Subdivision of Block 4, north half of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 4, 38 N., R. 14 E., excepting six acres off the east side; also the undivided half of Lot 2, Block 1, Carpenter's Addition, being twenty-five feet front on Halsted street by one hundred and sixteen and three-quarters feet.

SUPERIOR COURT.

TO ENFORCE A DECREE.

Bill was filed against Antonio Court against August F. Fick and others for specific performance of an alleged contract of sale of the southwest quarter of Section 33, 3 N., R. 2 in the County of Fulton, or to enforce the execution of a decree entered prior to October 9, ordering the performance.

ACTION ON THE CASE.

Sarah Donahoe, as administratrix of the estate of Peter Donahoe, deceased, sues Benjamin Asendarin and Benjamin and Samuel Shoneman in action on the case, laying damages at $5,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

BANKRUPT'S ESTATE.

Robert E. Jenkins, as assignee in bankruptcy of Michael Weidinger, filed his bill against Frank J. and George Weidinger to recover from them Lot 38, Worth's Addition to Chicago, ten shares of the Teutonian Life Insurance Company, two horses, and other property charged to have been conveyed to them in fraud of creditors.

CITY POLITICS.

WARD CLUB ORGANIZATIONS.

A meeting of Liberal Republicans of the Eighth Ward was held at the corner of Brown and Maxwell streets, last evening. The announcement had been published but once, and hence there were few persons present. Alderman Bailey presided. The following were appointed a Committee to report the names of officers for a Greeley and Brown Club at the next meeting: P. C. McDonald, J. N. Lynch, Nicholas Reel, W. S. Powell, N. Linden, M. Carney, and P. O'Brien. The meeting then adjourned.

The officers and Executive Committee of the Scandinavian Greeley and Brown Club are requested to meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Olson's saloon, No. 24 East Chicago avenue.

A meeting of the young men of the Ninth Ward will be held this evening at Jacob Maure's saloon, No. 300 West Harrison street, for the purpose of forming a Greeley and Brown Club. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. John Wentworth, John Lussem, and others.

The Seventeenth Ward Liberals will meet to-night at 219 Blackhawk street, near Larrabee street, in the hall of John Drautzburg, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the ward Greeley and Koerner Club. Good speakers will be present. Colonel Arno Voss, President.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Mr. Wallace Heard From.

Mr. L. W. Wallace, whose disappearance was recorded in THE TRIBUNE, yesterday, has done for the public more than the much-wanted Steiner. In response to the implied question, "Where is Wallace?" he has taken the trouble to announce to the world not only where Wallace is, but that he can explain everything. Mr. P. P. Oldershaw yesterday received and announced on 'Change the following despatch:

"MILTON JUNCTION, Wis., Aug. 14—To P. P. Oldershaw, Board of Trade, Chicago. Please say publicly that I shall be at home on Friday, prepared to answer all charges.

L. W. WALLACE."

It is but fair to state that Mrs. Wallace understood that her husband had left town on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, for the purpose of looking up the business of the firm. The latter profess to know nothing about the business, but it is not improbable that Mr. Wallace will return, as promised, and satisfactorily explain everything, and show that his partners were a little premature in suspecting him of dishonest intention.

Kennedy Retires and Washburn Enters.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday morning, for the purpose of receiving the resignation of Superintendent Kennedy, and appointing his successor.

Kennedy surrendered his star of office gracefully, but added that this was done under protest, and that his opinion was that the removal was entirely illegal and unjustinable. Commissioner Sheridan appeared much surprised at Kennedy's submission to the Mayor's authority, having been of the opinion that Kennedy would refuse to yield, and that the enginery of the law would be brought to bear upon him to effect his ejection.

Mr. Washburn assumed the duties of his office with an awful feeling of responsibility.

Chicago and Aurora.

The residents of Aurora have presented a numerously signed petition to the authorities of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad requesting that the accommodation train, morning and evening, be made a fast train traversing the distance between the two points in an hour and a half, the train to leave Aurora at 7 in the morning, reaching Chicago at 8:30, and leaving Chicago at 5:30 in the evening, reaching Aurora at 7. No answer has been yet given. If the request is granted, it will be a great convenience to Chicago business men living in Aurora, of which there are many, will induce others to take up that summer residence on the banks of the lovely Fox River, and in a short time largely increase the passenger traffic between Chicago and Aurora.

Everything.

Rev. A. E. Kittridge returned yesterday from his vacation trip to the White Mountains.

—Judge Jacob Safford, late of the Kansas Supreme Court, but now a railroad man, is stopping at the Sherman House.

—Mr. L. M. Snell, late city editor of the Illinois *State Journal*, Springfield, is in the city.

—The steamer Corona will leave Rush street bridge on Saturday evening at 7:30 for a moonlight excursion to be given by the Tabernacle Division S. of T.

—Spencer Pritchard, formerly a member of the Academy of Music Company, is to be the "leading man" and Stage Manager of Jenny Hight's Comedy Company.

—Two freight trains on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad collided near Joliet, yesterday. Both were badly damaged, but the employes escaped without injury.

—There will be a meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Ward, to talk over the sewerage question, at the southwest corner of Throop and Loomis streets, Friday night.

—The following are the more distinguished arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday: J. G. Fay, Mass.; G. L. Barringer, Cincinnati; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; Hon. Matt. Carpenter, Wis.; Hon. W. H. Smith, Ill.; D. Vanderbilt, Lafayette; J. S. Brown, Denver, Col.; L. B. Lent, Lent's Circus; J. M. Bryant, Louisville.

—The Rev. Father Coghlan, S. J., will deliver a lecture this evening, at the church, corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, to show that the honor given by the Catholic Church to the Blessed Virgin is according to the dictates of reason and the teaching of the Bible. Persons of all denominations are invited to attend.

—The Rev. J. B. Thompson and Father Gavazzi, a deputation from the "Free Christian Church of Italy," are expected to spend next Sunday in Chicago. Father Gavazzi will preach in the First Congregational Church, on the West Side, and the First Presbyterian Church on the South Side.

—There will be a mass meeting of the friends of Greeley and Koerner, in Lake View, at Louis Pans' Hall, on Saturday evening, August 17. Speaking by Hon. Thomas J. Turner, Col. Arno Voss, Sidney Thomas, Esq., Thomas Shirley, Esq., and others. John V. Le Moyne, President; Christian Oleson, Secretary.

—Charles Szanowski, an aged Pole employed in the building Nos. 22 and 24 Lake street, accidentally fell from the third story at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His left arm above the elbow, and his left leg above the ankle, were broken by the fall, and he was severely injured internally. His recovery is considered impossible. He resides at No. 26 Burlington street.

—About 9 o'clock last evening, a young man named William Nash, residing at No. 87 Catherine street, while jumping from a wagon in front of the Madison Street Police Station, broke his left leg above the ankle. Dr. Powell set the injured limb, after which Nash was taken home. It appears that the young man was intoxicated, and was being taken to the station house to be locked up. The policeman who had him in charge was not responsible for the accident, however.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 76; 8 a. m., 76; 8:30 a. m., 78; 9 a. m., 80; 9:30 a. m., 81; 10 a. m., 84; 10:30 a. m., 84; 11 a. m., 84; 11:30 a. m., 85; 12 m., 87; 12:30 p. m., 88; 1 p. m., 89; 1:30 p. m., 88; 2 p. m., 84; 2:30 p. m., 80; 3 p. m., 78; 3:30 p. m., 78; 4 p. m., 78; 4:30 p. m., 79; 5 p. m., 76; 5:30 p. m., 75; 6 p. m., 75.—In the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 102 degrees in the sun.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following building permits: C. B. Carter, three-story brick, 66x100 feet, on West Madison street; Ellis & Armour, two story brick, 320x100 feet, on West Jackson street; George Glasbrooke, one-story brick, 40x75 feet, Catherine and Centre avenue; C. G. E. Prussing, five story stone, 40x165 feet, No. 269 Wabash avenue; Rosalie Reuben, two-story brick, 22x60 feet, on State street; Mr. Mather, three-story brick, 46x80, on Halsted street.

—The Tabernacle Congregational Church Sunday School held its annual picnic, yesterday, in a beautiful grove at Lakeside. There were about fifteen hundred people present, the majority of whom were children. Everybody was well provided with edibles and fluid refreshments of a harmless nature. The boys found an excellent place in which to swim, and the girls were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity afforded to play croquet and Copenhagen upon the smooth, green award. The party returned to the city late in the evening perfectly satisfied with the pleasant day passed in the woods. The thanks of young and old are tendered to the gentlemen who successfully managed the excursion.

—This week is a gala for the Transit House. Among its yesterday's guests, attracted hither by the short horn sale, were the following prominent cattle breeders: E. P. Brockway, Ripon, Wis.; Colonel Jas. W. Judy, Tullala, Ill.; John R. Craig, Edmonton, Canada; C. C. Parks, Waukegan, Ill.; Stephen Dunlap, Jacksonville, Ill.; J. H. Pickrell, Harristown; G. J. Hagerty, Nashport, Ohio; Colonel E. Messenger, Ohio; David Selser, Ohio; W. Hy Sotham, Michigan; Jno. B. Niles, Indiana; J. C. Kiser, Wis.; J. Q. Kiser, Kansas; John D. Fitch, Mo.; Robert Thompson, Mo.; Wm. Smith, Detroit. The following noted sportsmen are also stopping at the Transit: Miles L. Johnson, New Jersey; G. K. and Z. C. Pheatt, Toledo, O.; James Moore, Toledo, O.; M. J. Close, Detroit, Mich.; G. Stanton, Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Van Gieson, Whitewater, Wis.; Henry Cornish, Whitewater, Wis.; Wm. Taylor, Whitewater, Wis.; N. Doxey, Genesee, Ill.; A. H. Bogardus, Elkhart, Ill.; Geo. D. Hunter, Elkhart, Ill.; John Stannus, Keokuk, Iowa.

HOW THEY DIED.

Result of the Coroner's Investigation Into Several Important Cases Yesterday.

Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday:

At the County Hospital, on the body of Frank Fox, the young man who was stabbed in front of the Briggs House on the morning of July 15. The case has been fully reported already. The jury rendered a verdict of death from the effects of a stab inflicted by a knife in the hands of William Barlow. The latter, it will be remembered, left the city immediately after committing the deed, and no traces of him have since been discovered. Coroner Stephens issued a *mittimus* for him.

The inquest in the case of Edward McGennis, the sailor who was killed on board of the schooner Meridian by a blow from a pump-handle in the hands of a fellow seaman named Joseph Erzegovich, was concluded yesterday. The affray occurred on the night of the 1st of August, and McGennis died on the following evening. His assailant was promptly arrested. The vessel, meanwhile, left this port for Buffalo, and all the Coroner could do was to empanel a jury, view the body, have a *post mortem* examination held, and await the return of the witnesses. The Meridian arrived here on Tuesday. After hearing the evidence of such members of the crew as witnessed the quarrel between deceased and Erzegovich, and that of Dr. McCarthy, the jury rendered a verdict of death from compression of the brain, produced by a blow from a blunt instrument. Erzegovich was ordered to be kept in jail until the Grand Jury can take action on his case.

At No. 124 North Union street, on the body of Charles Hanson, aged 22, a Norwegian laborer, who was killed by the falling of a tackle-block in the building at the southeast corner of State and Washington streets. Verdict accordingly.

At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the body of John Conkling, a bricklayer. On Tuesday afternoon, deceased and a carpenter named Nicholas Offen, while together on a scaffolding in the third story of Methike's building, corner of Oak and State streets, began wrestling playfully. The result was that both of them tumbled from the platform. Conkling fell through a well-hole into the basement, and was injured so seriously that he died in about two hours. Offen's life was saved by the joists upon which he fell. He was arrested and held until released by the Coroner. The evidence at the inquest proved that he was not responsible for the occurrence of the accident. Verdict, accidental death. Deceased was a resident of Milwaukee, where he leaves a family.

ILLINOIS.

Proceedings of the State Board of Equalization.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 14.—The State Board of Equalization met again at 9 a. m. to-day. The following gentlemen were present: First District, Thomas Wilson; Second District, Wm. Friend; Third District, Henry T. Talbott; Fourth District, Zebedee P. Curlee; Fifth District, Irwin B. Randle; Sixth District, Wm. H. Reed; Seventh District, Bushrod W. Henry; Eighth District, Joseph Petri; Ninth District, Wm. Hancock; Eleventh District, John T. Jenkins; Twelfth District, Archibald A. Glenn; Fourteenth District, Benjamin Griffith; Fifteenth District, Rufus W. Miles; Sixteenth District, Ela N. Clapp; Seventeenth District, James Piper; Eighteenth District, Ira C. Mosier; Nineteenth District, James H. Furman; Twentieth District, Leoander A. Divine; Twenty-second District, John D. Platt; Twenty-third District, C. O. Parsons; Twenty-fourth District, Andrew H. Dalton; Twenty-fifth District, Homer Wilmarth; William Stadden, Secretary. Absent—Messrs. Durfee, of the Tenth District, and Sleight, of the Twenty-first District. Hon. C. E. Lippincott, Auditor, was elected Chairman; Captain N. B. Ames, Doorkeeper, and W. L. Reed, Page. The Secretary presented the instalments of the assessments of counties so far as they have been received. The Chairman was ordered to appoint the usual Committees on the various classes of property. Adjourned to 2 p. m.

At 2 p. m. the Board met, and the Chairman announced the Committees:

Committee on Equalization of Personal Property—Ela H. Clapp, Chairman, Sixteenth District; William Friend, Second District; Alpha Forsyth, Thirteenth District; William Hancock, Ninth District; Homer Wilmarth, Twenty-fifth District.

Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Property—Zebedee P. Curlee, Chairman, Fourth District; Bushrod W. Henry, Seventh District; Joseph J. Petrie, Eighth District; Leander A. Devine, Twentieth District; Archibald A. Glinn, Twelfth District.

Committee on Equalization of Lands—Henry C. Talbott, Chairman, Third District; John D. Platt, Twenty-second District; Wm. H. Reed, Sixth District; J. C. Furman, Nineteenth District; Ira C. Mosier, Eighteenth District.

Committee on Equalization of Town and City Lots—Irwin P. Randle, Chairman, Fifth District; Thomas Wilson, First District; John F. Jenkins, Eleventh District; James Piper, Seventeenth District; Andrew H. Dalton, Twenty-fourth District.

Committee on General Equalization—Rufus Winelis, Chairman, Fifteenth District; Henry B. Durfee, Tenth District; C. O. Parsons, Twenty-third District; Benj. A. Griffith, Fourteenth District; Holmes O. Sleight, Twenty-first District; Archibald A. Glenn, Twelfth District; John D. Platt, Twenty-second District; Thomas Wilson, First District; William Friend, Second District.

Nine counties have not yet reported assessments, but the Board resolved to proceed with the classification, which can be done, and which will take some days, at the end of which work it is expected that the remaining counties will be in.

Election of Railroad Directors.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railway Company was held in Jacksonville yesterday afternoon, and elected the following persons Directors of the Company for the ensuing year: M. P. Ayers, Wm. Hook, and A. E. Ayers, of Jacksonville; J. C. Salter, of Waverly; Wm. A. Gibson, of New York; and Wm. Elliott and H. Dunn, of Philadelphia.

WISCONSIN.

Order Rescinded.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.—The order prohibiting the transportation of wheat from Milwaukee to Chicago, over the Northwestern Railroad has been rescinded, and forty cars were loaded this morning. The difference in the price of wheat between Milwaukee and Chicago gives the shippers a profitable margin.

The Japanese Embassy.

As everybody is aware, the members of the Japanese Embassy now in this country are going from place to place in pursuit of knowledge relating to our manners, customs, and industries. T. Hida, one of the Embassadors, and Commissioner of Dockyards, having expressed a desire to see where the world famed Fairbanks scales were made, a small party of gentlemen from New York, Boston, and Springfield, accompanied the Embassy by special train to the scale works. St. Johnsbury, the destination, was reached in the afternoon, and the train run directly to the manufactory yard, where the party was warmly welcomed by Mr. Fairbanks, the original inventor, now in his 76th year, and by the other members of the firm. Much time was spent in examining the different departments of the immense works, and the Japanese visitors showed an eager and intelligent interest in all that was shown them. They seemed surprised at the magnitude of the works (covering ten or more acres) and the extreme delicacy of the most ponderous weighing machines. Scales were shown them graduated to the Russian, French, Chinese, Spanish, and other standards. Leaving the works just as the six hundred workmen were pouring out, at 6 o'clock, the distinguished foreign visitors were introduced to the orderly crowd, which gathered around the office, and politely bowed their acknowledgements. Carriages were in readiness at the office door, and two hours or more were spent in driving about the beautiful village. Dinner was served at 8 o'clock, where speeches were made, and at 10:30 the Orientals took the cars for Boston, to attend the grand banquet to be given them, the following evening, by the Boston Board of Trade.

Brand's Pictures

are not only the gems of photography, but with every dozen of card photographs ordered he presents a handsome Turkey-bound album gratuitously. Studio at 596 Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The investigation in the Lou Hayden case, at DesMoines, Ia., is still in progress before 'Squire Warner. Nothing new has been developed outside. Reporters and spectators have been excluded to-day. The case will doubtless be closed to-day.

—A Grand Rapids special of yesterday says a woman, 58 years of age, and named Derkse J. Heebrair, was found dead in a well there last night. She committed suicide yesterday morning in a fit of temporary insanity. She left no children.

Obituary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—John H. Bradley, an old and honored citizen, died this morning, after a long and confining illness. Mr. Bradley was formerly one of the most enterprising citizens of the State, and was engaged in many public enterprises. Of late years, however, he has been confined to his room by paralysis.

THE FRENCH BAND.

The Mysterious Disappearance of Steiner.

Letter from Mr. Charles Wyndham

To the Editors of the Chicago Press:

From the moment the news of our misfortune reached us to that when I waved a farewell to the members of the French Band from the deck of the "Sleepy Hollow," at Sandy Hook, I have not had one moment to myself. When it is recollected that an undertaking involving such a heavy outlay came to a sudden stand-still through the discovery that my business manager, who was confidently supposed to be ahead carrying out the plan of operations agreed upon, had suddenly disappeared; that, beyond one more day, not the smallest preparation existed; and that, on the spot, everything had to be done to which, under general circumstances, a two or three weeks' attention would be devoted; when it is known that I had no one connected with me with sufficient tact and experience to supply the place of the absentee, from whom was required, not only a mere knowledge of advertising, but sufficient responsibility to act upon emergency, without losing time awaiting instructions; when it is also understood that the exigencies of the case as imperatively necessitated my presence with the Band as it did that I should be in advance, and that every obligation feel upon me at once.—I think the common sense of every reader will find an excuse for my silence up to present date. Now, with the Band now ahead, every moment has been devoted to its interests, at the cost, as I was constantly being informed, of the good opinion of a community whose esteem I value, and for which esteem I make the sacrifice of my time, now, under the pressure of misfortune, become more than ever valuable,—so much so, indeed, as to preclude the possibility of the rest I had promised myself after two years' hard service. I have had neither time nor opportunity to read all the articles that have been written on this affair. What I have seen have been mostly reproductions in the New York French papers, handed to me by the members of the Band. And here let me add, parenthetically, that so rigidly correct have I been from the commencement in my dealings with these artists, that, despite the adverse influence of some of the Chicago press, not a shadow of a doubt of me ever entered their minds. The conduct of all, from M. Paulus down, has been of the most cordial description,—more so, even, since the catastrophe than before. Their parting from me at the dock was of a nature to establish in the mind of any looker-on the sentiment that existed in their hearts for me. Indeed, it was this kindly feeling and generous confidence in my honor that has sustained me throughout, and given courage to ignore my own disappointment, and work as heartily for their interest as if it were for my own.

A man's antecedents are generally the best protection for him against misconstruction, and, as the whole principle of my life has been based upon the advisability of keeping the value of those antecedents at a premium, I relied upon them from the first to sustain me against the calumny of enemies (for who is without them?) or the suspicions of the unthinking.

Such would, I am sure, have been the case, if some portions of the press, not content with starting theories of every description,—which, of course, they were entitled to do,—had not chosen to lend ear to accusations that are as easy to disprove as it is to distinguish day from night. I could have attended to business elsewhere requiring my immediate attention, but it is to ask substantiation of their accounts, or give a refutation of them, if they find they have been misled, that I am compelled to lose time, money, and opportunity, by returning to Chicago.

My immediate action, soon after the discovery of the calamity, should, I think, place me beyond a doubt in every impartial mind. I explained the position fully to M. Paulus and his Secretary, and then, handing them the accounts and money in my possession, I relinquished all claim to the profits of the three weeks succeeding our Chicago season. This voluntary renunciation was a sacrifice that could not be compensated by any pecuniary advantage that might have been reaped from dishonest action on my part in Chicago.

I have been blamed for dealing thus with them. It has been urged by some that it might have been still more consistent with honor to have explained the matter to the Band, and to insist upon considering it a common loss, then to have given them the alternative of withdrawing entirely from the firm, or continuing it on terms that would give me a fair chance of remuneration for the three weeks' incessant labor. Completely at my mercy, strangers in the country, knowing no one to take my place, and, with a strong necessity for action, but one reply could be expected. But, though, of course, I am a heavy loser by not doing so, considering the marvellous turn things have taken, I am glad I followed my own counsel.

So far for myself. As to Steiner's innocence or guilt, I suppress any public expression of my opinion. I had full confidence in him,—so great, indeed, that, in Cincinnati, when M. Paulus asked me for some money to distribute to his men, anticipating a settlement with Steiner, I paid him and took a receipt for $2,371, being the profit due to the Band over and above the guarantee of $8,000 supposed to be in the bank. Even in Pittsburgh, when M. Gueroult handed me Steiner's dishonored check, my faith was unshaken. A mistake might have occurred under the great pressure of business that accumulated upon us. The short time intervening between the engagement of the Band and their appearance in Chicago; their utter practical helplessness in a strange land, necessitating attention to every little detail for their comfort; the arrangements for the concerts in no less than six different places in one week, for each of which much had to be done; the unexpected extension of their leave of absence, granted by telegram in consequence of their immense reception in Chicago,—combined to throw more labor upon Steiner and myself than, I suppose, either of us have ever undertaken before. For three days and nights, I had nine hours' sleep, all told; and even those were disturbed by my waking thoughts, changing into the wildest dreams, that left me, when I rose, almost as unrefreshed as when I had laid down. It was about the same with Steiner; and I recollect, upon one occasion, our tired brains were unable together to concoct a business letter. This energy and attention to business was another evidence in his favor, for, as a rule, swindlers are not hard workers. Nor did his silence, and the fact that he had not been seen in Pittsburgh for a few hours only alarm me. I knew that, during the last ten days, he had neglected his own business proper, and that piles of letters which he had shown me lay unanswered; and I concluded that, however unfair to his contract, he had perhaps remained one day longer in Chicago than he ought to have done, and then gone on straight to Philadelphia. The discovery of his absence in that city was the first signal for suspicion that all was not right, and then, as usually happens, news after news arrived. You have repeatedly asked the question, Why has not a reward been offered for Steiner's discovery? I answer, that one of $2,000 was sent by me in writing to Superintendent Kelso, with a full description of his appearance.

There is, however, one incident, in the whole of this mysterious affair, that never seems to have been revealed, but which may afford the police and the public some little clue, and redeem this letter from the charge of being merely a personal one.

There are several accounts of Steiner after the concert of Sunday night; of his eating a supper; of his taking up one man in a carriage and letting two down; of a lady with a plaid shawl; and, for all I know, many others; but I have not been able to discover that the question was put to any of the witnesses who volunteered information, "*At what hour after the concert does your testimony commence?*"

Not having had access to every issue of the Chicago papers, I may be wrong, but it seems to me that about two hours of that eventful night are still unaccounted for. If so, let me supply my share of evidence. There existed three facts which may have had great influence on succeeding events, or may not, as time will prove.

1. A special train was engaged to convey the Band and myself to Cincinnati.

2. The period of delay after the concert was limited, so that, though I had time to wait for the returns for the evening's concert, I had none to make a monetary settlement of the whole week's business.

3. An official return of the said week's business was necessary to present to the Board and Society. For this, I resolved to take Steiner and ticket-seller to my hotel at St. Caroline's Court. It was Mr. Steiner's wish to put the receipts about his person and take them to his home. To this I strongly objected, representing the folly of going through the Burnt District at 12 o'clock at night with nearly $3,000 in his pocket. I insisted, therefore, that the money should be deposited with the proprietor of the hotel till the next morning. Steiner seemed at first very unwilling to adopt my suggestion, assuring me he had no fear, and that he was in the habit of carrying large sums about his person. I held to my resolution, however, and he yielded. He took the money, four or five of us guarding him, to the carriage in waiting, and we drove to St. Caroline's Court, where he deposited it. After the tickets were counted, I departed for the train, accompanied, amongst others, by Steiner, who saw me off.

A few days ago, it occurred to me that, if Steiner had been foully dealt with, the money ought still to be with Mr. Burns, proprietor of the hotel. I telegraphed for information, and found that, in violation of our understanding, Steiner had, after my departure, returned to St. Caroline's Court, and taken the money.

This affords no strong evidence either of his innocence or his guilt, but it gives rise to the question, Why has not this fact been mentioned before? If any information has been supplied on this point, it may afford greater facilities for discovery, or it may not. That is for the police to decide. Your obedient servant,

CHAS. WYNDHAM.

PEORIA.

A "Revival" in Midsummer—Tent-Meeting in the City—Sketch of a Successful Pulpit-Orator—Eureka College—Who Will Vote for Greeley?

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is generally supposed that those effervescent, spasmodic affections of the emotional nation, commonly called "revivals," can occur only in the winter season. It is strange, perhaps, that, when the dog-star rages, religious enthusiasm wanes; that the greatest spiritual coldness is in the intense physical heat of midsummer. And well it is, perhaps, that the seasons, in our religious and material world, do not correspond with each other; thus, something like a wholesome equilibrium is kept up. Recent events in this city, exceptional to this, are worth relating.

We have been visited by a star in the religious world, who has aroused an interest here entirely unequalled by anything since the departure of the celebrated Hammond. The style of the man is so different from the latter celebrity, the elements of his power are so marked, that I shall attempt an analysis of them. Elder Knowles Shaw, as the bills announce him, or "K. Shaw," as he familiarly styles himself, was born October 13, 1834; commenced preaching January 1, 1860; is, therefore, nearly 38 years of age, and has been 12 years a minister. He is 6 feet 2 inches high, and weighs 160 pounds; has a firm, independent bearing; fine head; large, brown, pleasant, speaking eyes. Between 6,000 and 7,000 members have been added to the Christian church by his ministry, or a little over an average of 500 a year. This will be considered remarkable success when his manner of procuring converts is considered, and largely exceeds that of any other evangelist in the denomination to which he belongs.

For the last four weeks, the fine Eureka College tent has been pitched beside the Christian chapel; and, instead of 200 or 300 that had been able to find room in the building, thousands have, night after night, and day after day, gathered under the pavilion to hear the earnest, stirring words of the preacher. Whence such an interest in a languid season like this? Why, when successive heavy rains have frequently prevented, temporarily, the gatherings, have the people rallied again afterward, in masses, to hear the speaker with renewed zeal? Why, in a city in which wordly indifference seemed to have undisputed sway—in which infidelity vaunted its triumphs and challenged opposition; why, in the year of a Presidential campaign, when politics usually drive out everything else from the public mind; why, when the movement is held forth under the name and auspices of a weak organization—have the meetings so attracted the public attention? The answer to these questions will be found in the man, and in the truth which he presents. A wonderfully active man, as ready to adjust a tent-stake as to sing a song; preaching on the average two discourses a day the year through; composing music; compiling his music books; conducting rehearsals; visiting from house to house; conversing with all who manifest any willingness to talk on religious subjects; superintending everything; preserving order in the tent and round about it; checking the whisper of the little girl and the laugh of the scoffer,—such a man ought to succeed. An earnest man, pleading for purity and the strictest virtue in private life, for the absolute truth of God as against the theories of men; a brave man, fighting sin in high places or low, stooping to the poor, but not to the proud, preaching the same Gospel of faith and love to all, whom no foe can frighten and no pretended friend seduce; an orator, not indeed naturally fluent, but magnetic, sympathetic, sensitive to the feelings of his auditors, flashing from smile to tear, and everwhere taking the hearer with him; logical, clear, illustrative, reasoning from, or rather preaching, the Bible, and never deductions of his own; above all, never discouraged, but always in the midst of "grand success," and having unbonded faith in God;—there is need of nothing else to disclose the key of his power.

For four weeks, large audiences have thronged to hear this man; and, though there is no mysticism about it all, or any agencies of mourners' bench, and the like,—a mere presentation of a system, and a call for obedience; and though the converts are obliged to humble themselves to submit to a burial in the waters of the river, which requires some courage in a city like Peoria,—yet about half a hundred have already been added to the much smaller number of Disciples who were the original nucleus for the work.

The enterprise was entirely a missionary one; our neighboring town of Eureka, with its fine college, large church, educated and large-hearted people, undertook the enterprise of establishing a congregation here, and have sent their tent, procured the man, and entered with unflagging zeal into the work. This bespeaks life; and we are assured, and make the statement in this connection, that Eureka is a beautiful, healthy, moral town, and the College thorough, popular, and successful.

Though politics has, in a measure, been making room for religion, yet there is much quiet feeling on the subject, and my own careful observation leads me to know that the tide is Greeleyward. Many still, thoughtful Republicans, whom no party-lash or trickery can reach, are guilty of making up their minds to vote for the Sage of Chappaqua. No one will know it until election day, perhaps, but the vote will certainly count then. Nothing is doing more to this end than the attempt to detract from the past fame of Greeley, Sumner, etc., made by such divines as Bishop Haven and by the party press. May the Right prevail!

T. V.

Governor Brown and Temperance.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 13.

We have not deemed it necessary to pay much attention to the various stories finding their way into the public journals, in regard to our candidates on the National ticket, believing that their character were sufficiently well known to take care of themselves. The statements, however, so assiduously propagated and commented on in regard to Governor Brown, and connecting his recent visit to attend a class-meeting at Yale College with very unbecoming conduct, have, we confess, seriously annoyed us. We are glad, therefore, that Governor Brown has seen proper to reply to it, which he has done in the subjoined letter, addressed to the Hon. Jas. E. English, of Connecticut:

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 7, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Since returning home, my attention has been called to an article in one of your New Haven papers that transcends, to such an extent, the ordinary license of political abuse, that I am unwilling to rest quietly under its aspersion.

The statement, so far as it relates to myself, is very erroneous, and, in so far as it implies that my habits are intemperate, is unwarranted. You and I were together most of the evening of my departure, and I see, from the press, that you have already signified that you recognized no impropriety in my deportment, whilst the preceding evening, which is alluded to, and which was spent with my class up to a very late hour was, as all present will testify, one of total abstinence on my part. Sharing the room of a friend at the hotel I was only there transiently during the day, and that when suffering severely from the beginnings of a disease which prostrated me so violently a few hours after on my arrival in New York City. It will scarcely be considered that the application of a stimulant for temporary relief would constitute a departure from that purpose to avoid social indulgence whilst in the discharge of public duties which has influenced me for a long time past. Indeed, I may say in justice to myself that, whilst I have never advocated total abstinence as a principle, yet its practice by me for many years at various intervals has resulted entirely from a judgment as to what best comported with the performance of my own duty in official position. I trust, moreover, never to be unfaithful to that duty in the future as I have never knowingly been in the past, and shall leave the record of twenty years of public service as the best answer to those so willing to misconstrue me.

I inclose you herewith a note received on yesterday, which bears on the same subject. With very high regard and esteem, yours truly,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

Hon. JAMES E. ENGLISH.

Bathing in the Seine.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

At first there is something strange in seeing so many half-naked men pulling themselves coolly about (in the Seine), but there is an innocence and simplicity in the whole proceeding which divests it of any idea of impropriety. Here, for instance, are three gentlemen and two ladies, all in bathing dresses, and all giving themselves the air bath, which their limited costume renders agreeable, before taking their swim together. The boat stops in mid-stream: a little ladder is hung over the side, the gentlemen all go in like frogs, one after the other, head first, the ladies go in more like ducks, with a sort of a flutter and a rush upon the surface, and so they swim merrily round the boat, laughing and chasing one another, and every now and then climbing up the ladder to rest. At Bas Meudon there are a number of covered boats which may be hired, and within the gipsy-like tent at the stern the ladies make their toilets; while the gentlemen make theirs in the bow. But here, also, are islands, with convenient bushy shelters, and bathers of both sex take advantage of them in the absence of bathing houses, or better cover. Then there are pretty villas upon the river bank, which suggests to the occupants a bathing place of their own. As you walk along the bank you meet, for instance, a lady charmingly dressed, tripping down her garden, out across the road, and down to the water's edge. In a second something is apparently unhooked, the becoming morning costume sinks in a heap at her feet, and reveals an equally dainty, but very different form of attire, in which, having kicked off the slippers from her stockingless feet, she plunges into the stream, and kisses her hand from the middle of it to her husband, who is standing admiring her from the balcony of his drawing-room. Afterward her maid comes down with a large wrapper, and she runs home like a dripping Naiad with her children, who seem to have had their bath, all trooping and laughing round her. There is a great deal of swimming learned from boats, the swimmer having a cord attached to his or her waist, and being upheld and directed by a man in the boat. The whole of these aquatic performances which appear to be confined to the small *bourgeoisie*, is conducted with the most perfect innocence and propriety. Whole families come and splash about for the real enjoyment of the thing, and the performers seem far more decently clothed than those in *Le Roi Carotte*.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

Out for Greeley.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, twelve years Republican Congressman from the Bradford and Susquehanna Districts, Speaker of the House during the last term, author and champion of the Homestead law, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1868, has announced his purpose to support Mr. Greeley for President against Grant.

In a letter addressed to Colonel McClure, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, dated Houston, Texas, Aug. 5, Mr. Grow says it will be impossible for him to take the stump in Pennsylvania, owing to disease of the throat and general impaired health. He discusses the Presidential issue as follows:

"I am for Greeley for President. He has devoted a busy life to earnest thought and study on all the grave questions of Governmental policy, and the equally grave questions affecting the welfare of labor, and the development of the industrial interests of the country.

"Starting penniless, friendless, and alone in a great city, and struggling for years against adverse fortune, he has achieved unprecedented success. Editing the recognized organ of the old Whig party (in which he had been schooled from boyhood), he was among the first to advocate its abandonment and the formation of the Republican party, when he had to choose between duty to his convictions or fealty to party organization.

"For thirty years with each setting sun he boldly uttered his convictions on the world's public doings of the preceding twenty-four hours, whether political, social, moral or religious, yet never pandering to the vices or follies of the times. During that whole period, crusader-like, he has championed the universal manhood of the race, and the equal rights of all mankind.

"No one living has devoted more brain-work to the cause of universal liberty, or the elevation of fallen and crushed humanity, and few, if any, have endured more of the jeers of gilded prejudice, or the scoffs of bigoted error. Yet, to-day, the leading ideas for which he has struggled so long with unyielding tenacity are incorporated into our organic law and are stamped indelibly upon the pillars of the Republic.

"And now, when a great political party, through its regular organization, selects such a man for its standard-bearer, I hail it as the dawn of a brighter and better day. The Democrat who can lay aside his party prejudices of a lifetime, and accept the foremost and ablest representative of the ideas of his formost political opponents, gives the best evidence that he can furnish that he is willing to let the dead past bury its dead, and to act for the living present.

"When the people of one section of the Union, despite the education of their entire section, rally around the standard of a man who, for the third of a century, they have been taught to hate as their deadliest foe, they give the best evidence that, with them, the animosities of the past are buried forever. If not in this way, how, then, is the Union ever to be restored to peace and lasting reconciliation?

"A victorious party in a carnival of blood cannot in this age convert itself into a party of perpetual hates. When the vanquished are ready to close the bloody chasm and bury forever the animosities engendered in the deadly strife, returning over the graves of their dead ones and through the bitter memories of the past to grasp in fraternal concord the hand of the victor, where is the patriotism that would repel the proffered offer?

"In what other way can we ever expect to have one people, homogeneous in ideas and institutions, from the gulf to the lakes, and from ocean to ocean, with one Union and one destiny, now and forever?

"Are these grand results of less consequence to the Republic than the ambitious wishes of one man, struggling to prolong his term of office? Yours truly,

"GALUSHA A. GROW.

"Hon. A. K. McClure."

Attempt to Lynch a Wife-Murderer—Gallant Conduct of a Deputy Sheriff.

From the Fayette (Mo.) Advertiser, Aug. 8.

The particulars of the atrocious wife-murder by Bob Champion (colored), in Salt Creek Bottom, wherein the head of the victim was severed from the body, are well known, and do not require repetition to bring the horrible details afresh to the minds of our readers.

The negro had been sent to the Columbia Jail for safe keeping. Last Monday being the commencement of the term of our Circuit Court, Os. Jones was deputized to go to Columbia and bring the prisoner (Champion) here for trial. He went to Columbia in a two-horse buggy last Sunday, and started back with his prisoner Monday morning. When about midway between White's shop and Rocheport, he was confronted by a crowd of some thirty persons, composed of negroes and whites, who demanded that the prisoner be surrendered to them. A persuader in the shape of a ride was brought to bear upon the Deputy to induce him to relinquish his charge, but quick as thought Os. brought his navy to bear upon the foe, and the rifle was lowered. By parley and intimidation he managed to drive through the crowd, when he put whip to his horses and managed to get away from the mob, although he was hotly pursued for a distance of about five miles. In his frightful dash to evade them his buggy broke down in its rapid flight over the rough road, and as quick as possible he unhitched his horses from the disabled vehicle, placed his prisoner upon one, and mounting the other himself, with the chain attached to the shackles of the prisoner in his hand, he rode rapidly into Fayette and safely deposited his prisoner in the Court House to await trial. Nothing but the indomitable pluck of Mr. Jones, with the aid of one of Brooks' best teams, prevented the anticipation of the possible judgment of the law. The mob had been lying in wait for the return of Mr. Jones with his prisoner for some hours. The negros in the neighborhood of the murder still express their determination to lynch Champion.

What Befel Two Trojan Dressmakers.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Press.

Two of the leading dressmakers of this city took it into their heads, about a month ago, to go over to Europe, and make arrangements for getting the fashions at the earliest possible moment. Each had an eye on the other; each intended to get clear ahead of the other. Neither of them knew that the other was intending to go abroad. As rivals sometimes do, even if they are women, these two hated each other. They had not spoken to each other for years, though they had now and then spoken of each other. They engaged passage by a first-class steamer that sailed about two weeks ago. Each knew that she was to have a companion in her stateroom, but did not know who she would be. She was probably somewhat anxious on that point. Truth is stranger than fiction, they say. The steamer sailed proudly down the bay. One of our dressmakers was on deck enjoying the scene, which was novel to her. She was delighted that she had outwitted her rival up in Troy. Presently she went down to her state-room to see what sort of a room-mate she had. On entering the room she found her rival. Both ladies threw up their hands, exclaimed, "You here!" and both fainted. A passenger saw two number three gaiters with feet in them projecting through the doorway. This excited suspicion, and the matter was investigated. Both ladies were found insensible. The Captain was heard to remark to the second officer an hour afterward that he'd be blessed if he ever saw anybody get sea-sick so quick as those two women did. Our reporter, from whom we learn these facts by a special cable despatch, says it was the most comical sight he ever saw to see how the two ladies studied to avoid each other during the trip. They tried to trade staterooms with somebody, but could not. Finally, after living together for nearly ten days, each began to appreciate the fact that her rival was a most estimable lady, and very sharp at business. Gradually they began to talk to each other, coldly at first, but at last they fell into each other's arms, wept and asked forgiveness. The result was, that they formed a co-partnership, and when they return will set up the most extensive dressmaking establishment ever known in this part of the State. If you believe this is a yarn, just make a few inquiries and satisfy yourself.

An Immense Business—Money Disbursed by Millions.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Aug. 11.

A day or two ago we mentioned the fact that Colonel A. DeGraff had just returned from a trip to Milwaukee and Chicago, and that, while absent, had closed a contract for the building of sixty-four miles of road between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac. It may be of some interest to our readers to learn a few facts concerning the operations of the firm of DeGraff & Co., and C. A. DeGraff, in their railroad operations for the year 1872.

They have contracts for building 604 miles of railroad, all of which has been commenced and completed during the year 1872. This work involves the expenditure of $6,000,000 to $7,000,000, and gives employment to over 800 men, with a corresponding number of teams. Nearly all this immense amount of money is disbursed from the offices of two firms in this city, and passes through the hands, and has to be accounted for by Nicholas DeGraff, the financial agent of the two firms. During the month of June their disbursements amounted to nearly $600,000, and for the month of October, with the heavy work in Wisconsin their estimates will exceed $1,000,000. The simple statement of these facts almost stagger belief, but they are facts, nevertheless, which can be readily verified by calling upon the quiet, unassuming gentleman in the St. Paul Fire and Marine Building, whose signature, during the year 1872, commands money to the amount of over $7,000,000.

A Utah Stage-Coach Incident.

Salt Lake Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

We got on the road by 2 a. m. of the 30th, my companions being three miners and two "girls" from Pioche, and a young man and woman whom we could not exactly make out, and who soon became a mystery to the rest of us. Their loving conduct led us to conclude that they were a young married couple; but, after their first scare at us was over, they ventured to hint that they were cousins, and going from St. George to Salt Lake City. Every Gentile in Utah can recognize, or imagines he can, a Mormon at first sight, and as these two had not the slightest sign of the "yakoo" about them, the rest of the party made themselves free and merry over every sight on the road, indulging in all the Gentile slang so common in Utah. The miners were particularly emphatic in denouncing Brigham Young as a villain and murderer, while the "girls" asked such questions and made such ridiculous suggestions as to the way he divided time and kept peace among his wives, that our coach resounded with screams of laughter. To all this the young couple vouchsafed only a faint smile, and became so much more affectionate, for mere "cousins," that I really think the word should be written with quotation marks. We reached Payson at midnight, and hearing that the next coach would not go on till 8 a. m., the "girls" took a room in the stage hotel, the miners and myself took to the stable loft, while the young couple concluded to remain in the coach the rest of the night. Of course, this was well enough for "cousins" but then "some people will make remarks." Where we stopped at dinner next day, at Spanish Fork, the Mormon family were delighted to see the young woman, and to our horror and astonishment we learned that it was Brigham Young's daughter! I cursed my stupidity at not recognizing her, having seen her often in this city. Against her father's will she married a young Mormon some two years since, and both are generally regarded as apostates. I congratulated myself that I at least had said nothing very much out of the way, but for the rest of the ride I think we were the quietest coach-load of people in America.

Roguery and Superstition.

The *Jewish Times*, as an illustration of the way in which unscrupulous rogues often play upon the credulity of the ignorant for the advancement of their own schemes, tells the following story, the scene of which is laid in a small Austrian town:

"A peasant woman of that place lately lost her husband, to whom she was fondly attached. Her grief was heartrending, and she refused to be quieted, until one night she heard somebody knock at her window, and, on investigation, a figure veiled in white presented himself, who pretended to be no less a personage than the heavenly doorkeeper, St. Peter. He told the widow that he came at the request of her husband, who was in search of a dwelling-place in Heaven, but could not find one, not having 200 florins, the sum required in payment of it. The woman hastened to hand him the required money. A few evenings thereafter his Holiness again made his appearance and informed the woman that for the price of 600 florins a house in Heaven would be secured for her in advance. She, not having the money, told the ghost to come again the next night, and in the morning she went to the bank to get the money. The bank officers suspected some trick, and, questioning the woman, were informed of the fact. They gave her the money, but, at the same time, gave notice to the police authorities, who caught the ghost, and assigned to him a house, not as airy and comfortable as the heavenly abode.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A recent letter says that the new echo at Lake George is punctual, and has an Irish accent.

—At a funeral of a little child in Hudson, N. Y., the other day, the corpse was drawn to the grave in the baby-cart in which it had ridden when alive.

—A. T. Stewart talks of nearly doubling the capacity of the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, by extending it around the entire block. It will then be quite a tavern stand.

—A farmer in Western New York has cleared $900 by burying wooden Indian cigar-signs for a few months, and then digging them up and selling them to colleges for petrified Mohicans.

—The Boston Coliseum is to meet its fate in a gift-concert for the benefit of Mr. Gilmore,—50,000 tickets, at $3 each, and one prize, and such a prize.

—A Boston boy of 13, writing home to his father from his summer vacation, boasts of his exploits as follows: "Have been knocked overboard, had a tooth pulled, and gained six pounds."

—M. Iggino Cocchi, of Florence, has informed his colleagues of the discovery of two fossil monkeys in Tuscany. The continual digging up of the remains of our relatives, says an exchange, is disrespectful, to say the least.

—A lady correspondent of a Los Angeles paper, describing the delights of a Southern seaside visit, paints the following pleasant picture: "There are flies in the honey, beetles in the sugar, rattlesnakes under the pillow, and skunks running over your feet."

—Montana grasshoppers are more ravenous than usual this season. They eat wagon-tires, and have been known to tickle a mule in the ribs until he kicked, and devour his shoes while his feet were in the air.

—The case of longest confinement in the Vermont State Prison is that of Henry Damon, who was committed Sept. 1, 1839, on life-sentence for the murder of his wife in Rutland. He is now 66 years old.

—The following information is reliable: Of cavalry in Texas there are the fourth, ninth, and tenth companies of the Tenth Regiment, and of infantry four regiments: Tenth, Eleventh, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth. Of these: two companies, C of the Tenth Infantry and A of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, are stationed at San Antonio, and the rest are divided amongst the forts.

—The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* says: "A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that negroes own property in this city to the amount of $4,000,000, which is all nonsense. The assessed value of all the property in Lexington only amounts to little more than double that sum, and we doubt if the negroes own 2 per cent, or 1 per cent either, of it."

—Francis, the chief of a Carlist band, recently executed a brilliant manœuvre. He was being hotly pursued by the troops, when Francis stopped the train which was on its way to Reus, made all the passengers get out, and installed his own men very comfortably in their place. The conductors could make no resistance, and the 600 Carlists quietly arrived at Reus, to the utter astonishment of the inhabitants, who were expecting a very different sort of passengers.

—Ladies who contemplate poisoning their husbands or children, or shooting alienated lovers, are requested to postpone their purpose until after the Presidential election, as newspaper columns will be so crowded with political subjects until that time that it will be impossible for them to pay proper attention to the analysis of stomachs, or to describe the treachery of admirers, before December.

—A wedding receptian party was given not long since in one of our smaller towns, and was duly chronicled in the local newspaper. The sudden death of the bride's brother, in a distant town, had called the newly-married pair from the house of feasting to the house of mourning. But the "reception" went on, notwithstanding. The guests were numerous; the entertainment was abundant; the flowers were beautiful and costly; the music was of a high order, and there was a little dancing. "But over all," says the writer of the notice, "hung this terrible affliction to the beautiful bride, like the shirt of Nemesis." It is with diffidences that we suggest, as a slight improvement in this extremely happy and truly classical figure, the substitution of *chemise* for shirt.

—Buffalo Bill will weep when he reads in a Western paper of Daniel Otto, of Osborne City, Kan., who, while chasing the buffalo recently, wounded the animal with his pistol, when the infuriated brute turned upon him. Flight was impossible, so Mr. Otto seized the long hair on the shoulder of the buffalo and mounted him. While seated on the animal's back he reloaded his pistol and put the load right in the back part of the right shoulder. This brought the buffalo to his knees, and sent Otto whirling about 10 feet over his head. Gathering himself up, he looked around, and there sat the buffalo on his knees gazing at him with no friendly look, but one more load finished him.

Heavy Business Failure and Forgery in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—To-day an enormous business failure was developed, involving one of the most prominent business men in the city. Robert Atwood, Insurance Agent, and member of a pork packing firm, has been heavily speculating in cotton and stocks, and became involved to the extent of a quarter to half a million. He left on the J. M. & I. train this afternoon, but was arrested by telegraph at Seymour, Ind., and brought back at 11 o'clock to-night, and bailed in $50,000 to appear at the Police Court to-morrow. It is charged that he has obtained large amounts from banks on fraudulent drafts, and on paper to which he forged the names of Dr. Lewis Rogers, his father in law, and other prominent citizens and business men. Nearly every bank in the city is a loser. Atwood is most highly connected and the affair is creating a profound sensation in the city.

Severe Storm.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—A terrific thunder storm passed over Amesbury, Mass., yesterday afternoon. The lightning struck in five places, one of which was the house of the poet Whittier, prostrating him to the floor. He was not seriously injured, however, nor his house much damaged.